The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,761.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

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Second do	" 2
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
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on the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASIA," 1,765 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 27th Dec 1873, at 4 P.M.

	December 1873.		January 1874.
Leave	BOMBAY	27	Tuticorin 4
"	Ratnagherry	28	" Colombo 5
"	Vingorla	29	" Pondicherry 10
"	Mangalore	30	" Madras 12
"	Cannanore	31	" Vizagapatam 15
"	Tellicherry	31	" Bimlipatam 15
"	Calicut	Jan. 1	" Gopalpore 16
"	Beypore	1	" False Point 17
"	Cochin	2	Arrive CALCUTTA 19
"	Cochelel	2	
"	Alleppy	2	

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, joining up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchange of Cargo and Passengers at Bussreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch on a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUAIUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGEH, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

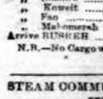
The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

	Dec. 1873.		Jan. 1874.
Leave	BOMBAY	19	Leave BUSSREH 7
"	Kurrachee	28	" Fao 7
"	Bunder	31	" Bushire 9
"	Muscat	26	" Bahrein 11
"	Bunder Abbas	28	" Lingeh 14
"	Lingeh	30	" Bunder Abbas 16
"	Bushire	Jan. 1	" Muscat 18
"	Koweit	3	" Gwadur 20
"	Fao	5	" Kurrachee 23
"	Mahomerah	6	Arrive BOMBAY 26
Arrive	BUSSREH	6	

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. INDUS, 1,059 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 699 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd December 1873, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th December 1873 at 2 P.M.

Until further notice the extra steamers leaving Bombay and Kurrachee on every Monday will call at VERAWUL, PORBUNDER, and CUTCH MANDVIE both ways.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT PLIES between SURATI and GOGO.

FARES BETWEEN SURAT AND GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0 0
Second Class	3 0 0
Third Class	1 8 0
Horses	4 0 0
Carriages	4 0 0

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

DEPARTURE FROM GOGO.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

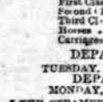
The Steamer will proceed to Bhownuggur every Saturday and Leave that Port every Monday Morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned agents :—

Messrs. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
Mr. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.
Or to the undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay, 2nd September 1873.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurmtur.	Oorum.	Hog Island.	Colwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 3	0 12	0 8	0 12	0 12
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurmtur Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Dharamtur at 1 P.M. The Oorum, Hog Island, and Colwa Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and Colwa at 12 noon. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. NEERA.

THE Steam ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Conner, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL on or about the 29th February 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st CLASS.. ..Rs. 800, Exclusive of Extra Charges. " 350 Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 18th November 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 20th instant.)

THE first class Steamer TEVIOT, 1916 Tons, 250 Horse Power, W. C. Nisbet, Commander, has extensive accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

The outward passage was accomplished, including stoppages, in 31 days.

The services of a Surgeon and Stewardess are engaged.

Rates of Passage are :—

1st Class to Liverpool	£ 50
2nd " "	£ 30
1st " Suez	£ 30

For particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
or W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th December 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the Trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th January 1874. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt and free conveyance of Personal Luggage.)

	1st Class.	2 d Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£4 0	£3 0	£ 0 0
To Port Said	£3 6	£2 5	£14 6
To Suez	£3 8	£2 0	£13 0

Children under 2 years of age, Free ; above 2 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 10th December 1873.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 22nd December, 1873, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BOKHARA, (2,933 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain W. D. Anderson, will leave for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 5 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 30th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P., Captain ——, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 27th December.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th December 1873.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

2nd March 1874.
16th do.
30th do.
13th April 1874.
27th do.
11th May 1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—The Steam-ship WIMBLEDON, arrived from Liverpool to-day, having been stranded in the Suez Canal, and incurred expenses which will form a General Average Claim, CONSIGNEES are requir d to SIGN the GENERAL AVERAGE BOND now in circulation, and on forwarding BILLS OF LADING for inspection and countersignature to accompany these documents with a declaration of the value of their respective consignments, as well as a deposit on account of general average, equivalent to 1 per cent. on the value pending adjustment of the statement.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th December 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

At 1 P.M.

Without Reserve.

On account of the Consignees, landed ex Janet Court,

A magnificent English-built Stage Coach with rich Hammer Cloth, in E. Kesteven of Long Acre, built especially for H. H. Maharaja, damaged by salt water.

AUCTION SALE of the Tannery at Dharavee, near Mahim, lately in the possession of and worked by Hajee Mahomed Cassum Tukee Mahomed, to sell at the premises, hides, utensils, &c., &c., contained therein.

On TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 2 o'clock P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, if not disposed of previously by private sale, at the above-mentioned place, by order of W. Wilson, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature, the following, viz. :—

The Tannery, a large quantity of tanned goat and sheep skins, tanned cow hides, wooden tubs, iron pots, steam scale with weights, iron presses, buckets, iron pipe, water meters, gunnies, cart with bullocks, a cow and a few sundry other articles.

The property, skins, &c., are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, etched plate glass and pier chimney, a first class full-size slate Billiard Table by "W. Bailiff," a full-toned grand square Piano, at "Karachee" Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovenamed place, the valuable and handsome household Furniture, Billiard Table, &c. the property of J. Macalister, Esq., retired Civilian.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th December 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

5 Cases Fancy Goods, Toys, Tea sets, &c. &c.
10 Cases Cut Glass Decanters.
1 Case also Jewellery, consisting of Brooches, Ear-rings, and Necklets.
2 Cases Superior Oil Painting Pictures on various subjects in Gilt Frames.
10 Cases Clocks, Timepieces, Alarming Clocks, 1 case Striking Bells for Clocks, &c.
A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, containing :—Jaconets, Grey Shirtings, Madapolla s, and Muslin Scarfs.

On account and risk of whom it may concern—ex Steamer Tibet :—

A J No. 4—1 Case Spectacles, Eye-glasses, Opera-glasses, and Telescopes, more or less damaged by salt water.

On account of the concerned :—

18 Cases Allsop's Beer.
10 " Bass's Beer.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHUNDALLA.

(Very desirable investments.)

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to public auction at their rooms No. 2, Marine Street :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, offices and buildings thereon erected and built, containing by admeasurement 5½ acres or thereabouts, situated at Khundalla, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Landwise limit, on the west by the Land Revenue Assessment No. 44 on the south by the old Trunk Road, and on the north by the G. I. P. Railway line, which said property is registered under the Government Revenue Assessment No. 39.

The Bungalow known as "Mountain Home," is delightfully situated and as a hot weather retreat desirable in every respect. It is within ten minutes' walk of the Khandala Railway Station, and a regular metalled road leads up the gate-way. The house is pucka built and there is a well in the compound.

SALE OF A LARGE PARCEL OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

On SATURDAY next, the 20th day of December instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. C. AWFORD & Co. will sell by Pu lic Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of Ebram bin Rojub, the following parcels of Pearls :—

1	Packet weighing about 308 chows.		
1	"	"	233 "
1	"	"	1213 "
1	"	"	210 "
1	"	large Pearls weighing about 2369 chows.	
1	"	"	" 217 "
1	"	"	" 437 "
1	" 7	"	" 598 "
1	" 1	"	" 128 "

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Blackwood Mahogany, Ebonywood and French Polished furniture, rich star cut glassware 11 tod and Porcelain w res, 5 and 12 light chandeliers by each 4 and 5 light hanging argand lustres 2 and 3 light wall brackets handsomely printed Frosted glass argand vase lamps, clocks marble and Parian Figures handsome large-size d Pier Glasses in gilt frames, rich Engraving-, a Rosewood self-action Piano, China garden seats and pots with plants, &c. at No. 43, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon.

On TUESDAY next the 23rd December, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by public auction at the above-named residence he very valuable household furniture, &c. the same comprising rich star cut glassware, hand-some dinner dessert and breakfast services, best electro-plated ware, handsomely carved substantial Mahogany wood mahogany, ebonywood and French polished furniture such as large-size divan, sofa and reclining couches, drawing-room, pier, card, writing and other Tables, rich silk damask and velvet drawing-room, easy, pedicu reclining, rocking and d awing room chairs, mahogany and rosewood round t bles, ebonywood couches folding screens, teapoys flower and bookstands, pier tables with marble tops a solid mahogany square pianoforte by Broadwood, a rosewood self-acting piano wi h 3 barrels, large size for glasses in gilt frames, che val glasses, rich engraving in maple gilt and fancy frames, 5 and 12 light chandeliers by Nash, 4 and 5 light hanging argand lustres, 2 and 3 light wall brackets, table and hanging argand lamps, vase lamps, hands m ly painted frosted glass argand vase lamps, clocks, table ornaments, marble and parian figures, imit-tion fruits and flowers in domes, flower vases, c ets t bl cover, water fi ter, wire game dish covers, tab e cut ery, garden benches rested on snake pattern cast iron posts, China and Japan card s eats and pots with plants, &c. &c.

Catalogues with full particulars are being published and the whole will be on view on and after Friday next the 19th instant.

SALE of valuable Landed Property, consisting of Ground and a large pucka-built Dwelling House standing thereon, in Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of December instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable property on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Sorabjee Nanabhoy Gunder, Executor of the last will and testament of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Gunder, deceased, viz. :—

All that piece of Ground with the Messuage or a large pucka-built Dwelling House, standing thereon situate on the west side of Cowasjee Patell Street, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 548 square yards, or thereabouts which said place of land is registered in the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 269, 270, and 279, and the dwelling-house assessed under No. 36, formerly in the occupation of he said Sorabjee Nanabhoy Gunder, and his tenants and under him, but now in the occupation of other tenants, and bounded on the east by the said Cowasjee Patell Street, on the west by the property of the Nanabhoy Jamsetjee, on the north by the property of Ebrahim Cowajee Desai, and on the south partly by the property of Bai Gulbai Rustomjee and partly by the property of the above named.

For further particulars, conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th December 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

7	bales Grey shirtings.
5	cases Coloured Prints.
6	" White shirtings.
1	" White Spotted Muslin.
15	" Superior Pale Sherry.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th December 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHIARINI'S
ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS,
JUNCTION OF CRUICKSHANK AND ESPLANADE MARKAT ROADS.

SIGNOR G. CHIARINI.....Proprietor and Director.
Mr. J. S. TRIMBLE .....Advance Agent.

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, 17th DEC.

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY!!!

A NEW PROGRAMME!

NEW ACTS!!!

NOVELTIES IN ABUNDANCE.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class (Arm Chairs) Lower Circle	Rs. 3
Second Class (Chairs)	" 2
Third Class Seats	Eight Annas.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co. Tickets to be had at the Circus Ticket Office, from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M. Performance to commence at 8-30 sharp.

SMOKING STRICTLY PROHIBITED!!!

NOTICE.—All Accounts against the Company to be sent to the Office at the Circus every MONDAY, from 2 to 3 o'clock P.M.

PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT!!!

LAST GRAND AFTERNOON MATINEE,
SATURDAY, 20th DECEMBER.

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC EXHIBITION of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY'S FORT and BYCULLA SCHOOLS will be held at the Scottish School, Byculla (Mr. McDONALD'S), on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, from 10 A.M. to 4-30 P.M.

All who are interested are invited to attend.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON.

NOTICE.—On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 19th and 20th instant, a BAZAAR will be held in the TOWN HALL, where a large quantity of Ladies' Fancy Work and Wearing Apparel, some of it extremely valuable, will be exhibited for sale.

The proceeds will be given for the promotion of Female Education in India.

All friendly to this good cause are respectfully invited to attend.

The Organ will play at 4-30 P.M. on each day.

Bombay, 12th December 1873.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.

COX'S CATALOGUES for DECORATING CHURCHES with Coloured Illustrations.

Price, Rs. 3-8.

WATSON & Co.,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MARINE STOREKEEPER, at the BOMBAY DOCKYARD, up to 12 o'clock of the 15th January 1874, for the supply by Contract, as specified in the Schedules, for One YEAR, from 1st April 1874 to 31st March 1875.

Tenders to be superscribed "TENDERS for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they believe, but not for a portion of a class.

Each Tender offered for consideration must be accompanied with the requisite deposit in Cash.

Each tender must produce with his tender samples of the principal stores for which he tenders, such as canvas by the bolt, rope by the coil, paint by the keg, oil by the tin, tallow by the pound (unless the samples are equal to the Government sample, such tender will be rejected), &c. &c.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this office, Printed Forms of Tenders & schedules of the articles to be supplied, and other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 15th December 1873.

FOR SALE.

BROUGHAM AND HORSE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a neat miniature, circular glass-fronted BROUGHAM, almost as good as new, having been only a year in use. Also, a small, pure-bred Arab HORSE. For particulars, address C., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PAPER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE CREAM-LAID DEMY, 18 by 23, and also a few reams of FINE CREAM-LAID DOUBLE FOOLSCAP, 17 by 27. For Prices, apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books ; and it is arranged for four or eight saws. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 ; and for single Copy, One Anna.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER, 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by all and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
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Austrian Lloyds
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
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China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawaddy Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Routes in the Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Lahore.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
Northern Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. ; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller Hammond's Refreshment Rooms Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Attaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Egatpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Karrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treanber & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Royal Family Hotel
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL.

ORGAN CONCERTS.

THE NEXT CONCERT WILL TAKE PLACE
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17th, 1873,
ASSISTED BY
SIGNOR G. INZOLI'S
ITALIAN OPERA CONCERT COMPANY.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.
Performance will commence at 8-30 P.M.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

MESSRS. DOLLOND, OPTICIANS, OF 1, LUD GATE HILL, LONDON,

HAVING received information that TELESCOPES, &c., are now being sold in various parts of India stamped DOLLAN, and not Dollond, beg to state that they are not of their manufacture.

The above Reward will be paid to any one giving such information as shall lead to the conviction of the offenders.

All Telescopes now made by DOLLOND bear their Registered Number and Trade Mark,

Messrs. DOLLOND, 1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, where all Orders will be immediately attended to.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited.)

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, and established on the model of the Civil Service Supply Association.

CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 20 EACH,
(With Power to Increase.)

Deposit on Application Rs. 5 per Share.
Instalment on Allotment Rs. 5 per Share, and a further Call of Rs. 10 as required at an interval of not less than three months after allotment.

DIRECTORS.

WALTER LANG, Esq., Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co.
T. E. TAYLOR Esq., Messrs. Lawrence & Co.
ANDREW HAY, Esq., Broker
A. E. PEILE, Esq., Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.
PERCY J. JAMES, Esq., R.N., Commanding H. M. S. *Abyssinia.*
(With power to add to the number.)

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE, Parsee Bazaar Street.

BANKERS.

The NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Elphinstone Circle.

AUDITORS.

T. LIDBETTER, Esq. ; S. READ, Esq.

SECRETARIES AND AGENTS.

Messrs. C. E. MITCHELL & Co., No. 11 Hummum Street, to which address all communications should be sent, and where the Articles of Association can be seen.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS SOCIETY has been formed on the same co-operative principles as the Civil Service Supply Association in London, for the purpose of supplying its supporters with articles both of domestic consumption and general use at the lowest possible rates.

The Society is intended to supply a want long felt in Bombay, namely, of an institution where fair-pean stores of approved quality can be purchased at a very moderate advance over English wholesale prices, after addition of shipping charges.

It is intended to keep in store nearly every requisite in ordinary use, and the goods will be ordered from England, &c., from the best wholesale houses in the trade.

To enable the Society to attain this object, negociations are being entered into with the wholesale houses in Europe to supply the Civil Service Supply Association in London, and it is anticipated that arrangements will be made as favourable to the Society as that which has been the true secret of the success of the Civil Service Supply Association.

Special arrangements will be made to suit up-country customers, and, as soon as practicable, Branch Stores will be opened at Poona, Kurrachee, and other important stations.

To avoid the possibility of bad debts, *all articles to be sent up-country from the Stores must be paid for at the time of ordering, and all orders from up-country must be accompanied by a remittance,* and the number of the ticket and the name of the holder must be stated in all orders sent by post.

To suit the convenience of shareholders, Deposit Accounts will be received for Rs. 50 and upwards, which will be credited to the Depositor on the purchase of goods by him.

Price Lists of all articles sold at the Society's Stores will be compiled every three months, and will be delivered free of charge to Shareholders. These price lists will be carefully compiled, and will be found to contain the fullest details as to the goods on sale ; shareholders can thus, by writing out a list of articles required and sending the list with a remittance to the Society's stores, obviate the necessity of any personal solicitation.

It is an established fact that consumers by availing themselves of the co-operative system obtain an immense advantage both in quality and price, and from the assurance of support received from all classes of the community, the Directors are confident that this is an advantageous time to introduce the system of co-operation on an extensive scale. A large and increasing body of members and they have every reason to believe that the Society may soon develop itself into a large and profitable undertaking.

Remittances may be made through any Bank or Firm for goods to be supplied, &c., to be paid in to the account of the Society, at the Society's Bankers, in Bombay. The goods ordered will then be despatched by rail or steamer, as required.

The Civil Service Supply Association, whose mode of doing business has been adopted by the Society, is a great commercial success in England, and a proof-book to persons of limited income. The extraordinary rapidity with which that business has grown will be seen from the following table, showing the amount of sales at the Stores during each year of the Association's existence, viz :—

Date.	*Amount of Sales.*	*Date.*	*Amount of Sales.*
1865	£ 10,000	1869	£ 345,000
1866	21,000	1870	447,000
1867	83,000	1871	646,000
1868	218,000	1872	723,000

"During the half-year ending 31st March last the sales reached £392,000, being therefore at the rate of £784,000 a year, viz. groceries and wine £410,00 ; for hosiery and clothing £194,0 0, and for fancy goods, stationary, &c. £182,000."

At the time the above extract appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine*, i.e. July 1874, in an *Article by a Member of the Civil Service Stores* (to which intending members are referred for the fullest information) about 2,000 lbs. of tea and about 15 tons of sugar were being sold weekly.

"Civil Service Supply Association.—The Report of the Civil Service Supply Association is, for the half-year ending the 28th February last, has just been issued. During the period under notice, 343 new shares have been issued, bringing the total number of shares now in force up to 1,325. The names of 213 tickets to members of the Civil Service, and 19 to their friends, has completed the number of tickets which the Committee are authorized to issue to outsiders, and we are informed that there are at present numerous applicants for tickets who, unless the existing rule is altered, cannot be admitted to the benefits of the Association. The goods bought during the half year represented a value of £370,760, the sales amounting to £391,742, and the stock in hand being valued at £90,038. The gross profit on the trading was £21,982, and this, with the receipt for shares, tickets, and from other sources on revenue, amounting to £1,236, makes a total gross income for the half year of £23 559. The working expenses amounted to 6 3/5 per cent., or £20,113. The total net profit was £12,321."

The paid-up capital of the Civil Service Supply Association does not exceed £2,500. The net profit of £12,321, as quoted above, shows a percentage of nearly 500 per cent. on the capital of that Company.

The *Leeds Express* of the 4th June 1873 contains the following :

"Civil Service Profits in London.—The Civil Service Co-operative Stores in the Haymarket have just closed their past year's accounts. It has been a very satisfactory year to the members, the goods sold and paid for across the counter in round numbers amounting to £400,000. In about the same time the more extensive stores of the parent society, in Cornwell Street and Long Acre, sold £700,000 worth of groceries, wines, draperies, &c. The metropolitan middle classes, by whom the two institutions are mainly supported, expended thereat upwards of £1,000,000."

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO BE RETAINED BY THE BANKERS.

To the Directors of the

"BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED."

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to your Bankers (or by cheque enclosed herewith) the sum of Rupees Shares in the above Co-operative Society, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such Shares or any less number that you may allot me, subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association ; and I hereby authorise you to forward by Post to my address the Certificate of the Shares allotted to me.

Signature
*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER.

EXCHANGE in sterling has opened for this present mail at almost the same rates as we quoted yesterday, and our prices remain unaltered.

Government Securities are in small demand, and rates are barely maintained.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10¾d. to 5/16d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10 5/16d. to 11/32d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10¾d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10¼d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 3/16d. to 7/16d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 9½d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to ¾d.
Do demand ..... 100 3/16d.

On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅞
Do. demand ..... par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. to 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ... 110 5/16 too ⅞
Four & half per cent. 106½

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			4 per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandize,		7½ ,,
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills			6 ,,
Mercantile Paper			6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 7/8
Carolus	,, 1/26
Mexican Dollars	,, 2/2
Francs	,, 1/35
Bar silver	,, 109
Gold Lea	17-2
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	17 6
Australian Gold 100 touch	17-5

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

RATES by steamer dull at £3-5-0. By sail, little enquiry.

London	Cotton	No ship
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 10s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£2 5s. 0d.
	Coir bills	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 15s. 0d.
Venice		£3 7s. 6d.
Trieste		£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 5s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£3 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£3 5s. 0d.
	Cotton	£3 5s. 0d. at £3 7s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 20 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ... Sail		Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER.

MODERATE inquiry for Bank of Bombay 2nd issue. Spinning shares steady. Land shares quiet.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs.	Paid up. Rs.	Last dividend. p. a.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	775
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	272½
9,356	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	280
40,000	284	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 ml.
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	20?
17,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	130
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,650
400	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	890
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	900
200	3,000	85	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	1,500	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	6,200
200	2,500	all	...	Bezar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	1,075
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	275
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	...	...	Barwar Company	900
500	1,000	all	40	Calabs Press Co.	420
350	9,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	5,500
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	450
200	1,000	all	70 p.c.	French Press Co	655
200	5,000	1,400	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	775
200	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	565
600	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press & Manufg. Co.,Ld	2,000
120	2,500	750	125 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,000
400	85	75	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,135
32	1,500	1,350	Rs. 8/	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	350	all	60 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 per	Volkart United Press Co.	900

o Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21¾	2½ p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	213
.....	£20	10¾	7½ do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13	10½ do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19¾	9 ½ do.	Do. New Shares	.....

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	10,000	all	Rs. 6	Colaba Land Co.	1385
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	1?9
750	2,000	2,000	30p.c.	Mazagon Land	940
6,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	390

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½ o	Alexandra Spinning	1,520
800	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,720
300	2,000	all	...	Bhowanygur M. & P. Co.	1,900
200	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,330
1,000	150	150	25*	Brooch Mills	170
2,500	2,000	all	200p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,750
750	2,000	all	200p.c	Great Eastern	2,900
750	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,265
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,440
100	1,000	all	100p.c	Monarjee Spinning	1,3 0
800	1,500	a l	150p.c	Oriental	2,900
800	1,500	400	200p.c	Royal	2,150
800	1,000	all	...	Scoondersbai Spinning	1,025

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	13½ o.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,310
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
50c	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	102
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	1½ p.c.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	76
.....	500	all	45 p.c.	Preacher & Co	420
.....	250	all	10 p.c.	Vizgar Patent Slip Co.	48

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation		
.....	95	19½	—	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	15	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues extremely dull, and the business doing from first hands is next to nothing. We do not see any chance of a good demand soon arising for the up-country markets, and consequently the holders will very likely have to make a small concession in values. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

2,500	pieces G. 8gs. very coa	40 in. 30 yds. 8½ lbs. at	Rs. 5 4 0
500	,, ,, ,,	45 in. 30 yds. 9 lbs. at	,, 6 2 0
870	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 30 yds. 10 lbs. at	,, 7 7 0
450	pairs Dhoteea	44 in. 10 yds.	,, 1 11 0

COTTON.

Reuter's of the 15 h reports the Liverpool market as closing quiet but steady, with Surats very flat. The quantity of sales is little larger than the average, being 15,000 bales, of which 3,50 are Surats. Fair Dhollera is quoted at 5¾d. per lb., Oomrawuttee at 5¾d., and Mid Orleans at 8 11/16d. The quotation for Mid Uplands continues to stand at 16¼ cent. per lb. The market at Manchester is again said to be dull and drooping, but no quotations are given. A further payment into the Bank of England of £93,000 is said to have been made on the day, which, when viewed in conjunction with the previous ones, leads us to except a still further reduction in the rates for accommodation. The cotton market here has been quiet but steady, and prices remain much the same as quoted in our previous issue. As most of the purchases are doubtful we don't publish them at all.

In YARNS and METALS no sales have come to our notice.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Vallyrien	Edom	Sunderland, July 31.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Lombardy (s)	Gibson	China &c.
	Sir Bartle Frere (s).	Boyle	Aden, Hoodooda and Jeddah.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s).	McNeill	Coast and Carwar.

The Steamer Wimbledon, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
13	Viceroy	London.
	Cornwall	London.
	Anna Decatar	Boston.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 15.

TURNER, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Belgaum.
Mander, Captain, Publick Works Department, on duty, from Carwar.
Davidson, Lieutenant-Colonel, R yal Engineers, on duty, from Carwar.

DAILY IMPORTS.—16TH DECEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Riga s, 4 casks hardware, Fazulally Moosabhoy; 1 case cutlery, Yeabhoy Tyabally.

FROM LONDON.

Teviot s, 1 case haberdashery & 31 cases oilmanstore, the L. A. & A. Co; 10 cases currants, Abdoolhusson Mahomedally; 2 casks hardware, Ecoofally Somsoodin; 10 cases slates, Mevajee Bashroodin.
Clarence, 10 cases medicines, Aldridge Salmon.

FROM TRIESTE.

Dido s, 86 cases still hock, G. Neuberg.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Shanghai, 11 packages earthenware Jaffer Samjee; 20 cases sulphuric acid, Cassum Ameer; 55 cases sulphuric acid, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sockhia; 40 cases sulphuric acid, Bergorjee Dhunjeebhoy; 3 cases sulphric acid, Merwanjee Maneckjee, & Co; 16 packages earthenware, Isaac Noormahomed; 12 casks rice bowls, Ameeroodin Fazulally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—16TH DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Vickbury 50 bales cotton, J. Sewjee; 175 cwts coir yarn, Narotum Jaishund.
Rica (s). 40 bales wool, Hurridass Gangjee; 100 bales wool D. Sasson & Co, 50 bales wool, Jaitha Varria.
Teviot s, 40 cases mother of P. shells, Ebram Rogub; 133 cwts. coir yarn, Tallish Ariber; 100 bales hemp, Nathoo Soondurjee; 50 bales hides, Currimbhoy Ebramjee; 34 bales skins, Hajee Mahomed Esmail Kermany; 25 bales wool, Ramdass Vussonjee; 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Girdhur; 500 bales cotton, Soondurdass Mooljee; 10 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co; 88 bales cotton, Soondurdass Mooljee.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara s, 29 cases cardamoms, G. Neuberg; 30 cases chibonum, Abdoola Momun; 7 cases fishmaws, Goolamhoosein Janahomed; 11 bundles silk, Mahomed Curim Ebram; 3 tons sandlewood, Planque Vinay & Co; 371 bags coffee, 785 bags pepper, & 852 packages cigars, P. & O. Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bokhara s, 200 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Bokhara s, 10 chests silk, Behrend Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s, 35 bales cotton, Limjee Jamsetjee Bottleboi 5 packages raisins, 5 bags soowaseed, Adomjee Peerbhoy.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Futtyghar, 29th November 1873.

With reference to G O C C 11th Nov 1873, Capt J Upperton, 16th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed on the Umpire staff of the Camp of Exercise, Roorkee, vice Brevt Lieut Col C J S Gough, v C, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Capt G W Smith, 85th Foot, Station Staff Officer Punchmurree Depot, to officiate as Brigade Major at Meean Meer, with effect from the date on which he took up the duties.

Lieut E V Hurshe, 41st Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 18th N I, a probationer for the Ben S C, having received leave to Europe, on medical certificate, is removed from the list of probationers for the Staff Corps.

The undermentioned medical subordinates were dismissed the service by sentences of Courts Martial, of the dates indicated opposite to their names :—

Asst Apothecary W Blower, B-A, R H A, 4th April 1873, Hospl Apprentice John O'Brien, 55th Foot, 6th May 1873, and Hospl Apprentice John Pierce, 55th Foot, 15th July 1873.

The following orders re confirmed :—

Meerut Division o der, dated the 14th Nov 1873, directing Surg E C Markey, f om the convalescent depot Landour, and Surg L A Irving, from the 80th Foot, Meerut, to the Field General Hospital Roorkee; both officers to report themselves at that station on 24th Nov 1873.

Dated the 15th Nov 1873, directing Surg L A Irving, doing duty with the 80th Foot, to proceed to Delhi and assumed medical charge of detachment half batt-lion 109th Foot, accompanying it to Roorkee, where he will hand over charge to Surgn Maj R Thornton.

Dated the 15th Nov 1873, placing the services of Surgn D Renton, M D, temporarily, at the disposal of Government N W P for civil employ.

Dated the 9th Nov 1873 placing Surgn C J McKenna, temporarily in medical charge of the Divisional and Brigade Staff in addition to his other duties, on the departure of Surgn Maj H Perkins, with his regiment for the Camp of Exercise.

Dated the 29th Nov 1873, directing Surgn E Palmer, attached to 2nd Goorkhas, to accompany the regiment to the Camp of Exercise at Roorkee.

Allahabad Divi ion order, dated the 17th Nov 1873, directing Surgn Maj P F Newland to proceed to Jubbulpore and assume medical charge of the rest camp at that station.

Dated the 18th Nov 1873, directing Surgn F P Staples to proceed to Singapore, and assume medical charge of the 57th Foot, and Surg J Leadr to proceed with D Battery 19th Brigade R A, on its march to Fyzabad, and remain at th t station until relieved.

Dated the 20th Nov 1873, directing Surg C F Churchill, M D, to proceed with the 1st battalion 8th Foot, to Chuckratta, on the 22nd Nov 1873, a dremain with that regiment until relieved.

Dated the 20th Nov 1873, directing Surg W Elgee to return to Meerut on being relieved of the medical charge of the C Battery 10th Brigade R A, by Surg G J H Evatt, M D, who will accompany the battery to England.

Presidency District Order, dated the 18th Nov 1873, directing the undermentioned medical officers, who have reported their arrival from England to do duty at the Presidency General Hospital as a temporary measure :—

Surg D P Macdonald, M D, Surg F J Twohy, M D, Surg D Wilkie, M D, and Surg R Moodie, M D.

Dated the 18th Nov 1873, directing Surgn R C Sanders, M D, to proceed to Bhaugulpore, and assume medical charge of the 4th N I, from Surgeon W H Gregg, M D.

Dated the 19th Nov 1873, directing the undermentioned medical officers, who have reported their arrival from England, to do duty at the Presidency General Hospital as a temporary measure :—

Surgn W E Battersby, M D, Surgn W E E Moynan, M D, and Surgn G Baker.

Sangor District order, dated the 19th Nov 1873, directing Surgn Maj P F Newland to assume medical charge of the rest camp at Jubbulpore, with effect from the 19th Nov 1873.

Dated the 19th Nov 1873, directing Surgn G J H Evatt, M D, on being relieved of the medical charge of the rest camp, to proceed to Allahabad and assume medical charge of C Battery 19th Brigade R A on its arrival at that station, and accompany that battery to England.

Umballa Brigade order, dated the 20th Nov 1873, appointing Mrs Janet Mc Kay, nurse, to attend upon the women left behind by the 72nd Highlanders, with effect from the 15th Nov 1873.

Attock Garison order, dated the 11th Nov 1873, appointing Capt C E Foster, 56th Foot, to officiate as Fort Adjutant, vice Lieut J C F Gordon, appointed a probationer for the H S C.

16th N I—Regimental order dated the 4th April 1873, making the following officiating appointments, consequent on the departure of Lieut Col W B Girdlestone, Comdt, on general court martial duty to Deliroughur, and of Maj W A Garden, offg 2nd in Command, to join 3rd Goorkha Regiment :—

Capt W G Cubitt, v C, Wing Officer, to officiate as Comdt, in addition to his other duties.

Capt R H Salkeld, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his other duties.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 13.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Maj C M Browne, R E, Offg Supt Engr, 2nd Circle, Military Works, is appointed to the charge of the 5th Circle, Military Works, during the absence of Col Hume, or until further orders.

2. Col Hume made over and Maj Browne received charge of the Circle on the afternoon of the 10th Nov 1873.

Lieut Col Sir E Leeds, Ex Engr, Kussowlie Division, is granted the six months' privilege leave from such date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

Mr T Hickie, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to the Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works, is transferred to the Office of the Engr, 2nd Rawul Pindee Division.

First Grad Asst Engr Mr W H King has been transferred from the Darjeeling to the Fort William Division, and joined the latter Division on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

Mr M Birkbeck, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Rancekhet Road to the Chuckwatta Road Division, which he joined on the evening of the 29th instant.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr W B Brooshy, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, Special Military Works, Dugshai Division, from the 15th Dec 1873, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

Mr C H Colquhoun, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Khanpore Division, Moultan District, to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

Mr R Gompertz, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, received charge of the Mehsr Division, Lower Sindh District, from Mr J B Chalm rs on the forenoon of the 21st ultimo.

Mr C H G Jenkinson, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is appointed Offg Ex Engr, Marwar Chord Line Division, with effect from the 17th Nov 1873.

Mr A P Howell, M A, resumed charge of his duties as Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Department, on the forenoon of the 8th instant.

The services of Mr T J Chichele Plowden, Offg Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 8th instant.

The Governor General in Council is pleased, to appoint Mr C J Wilkinson, Barrister-at-Law, to be Recorder of Rangoon, with effect from the 22nd August last.

Capt H W Hastings, Offg Supt of Encumbered Estates in the Districts of Multanpur and Partabgarh, in Oudh, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Capt Hamilton, deceased.

Lieut T H Holditch, R E, Offg Deputy Supt, 3rd grade, Topographical Survey Department, received his appointive appointment of Asst Supt, 1st grade, from the 3rd ultimo, the date on which Capt Charles Strahan, R E, Deputy Supt, resumed charge of his duties.

Cy sequent on the departure on furlough of Lieut Rogers, R E, Offg Deputy Supt, Great Trigonometrical Survey, 3rd Grade, and of Lieut M Cullagh R E, Asst Supt, 1st grade, the under-mentioned officiating promotions are made in the Great Trigonometrical Survey Department, with effect from the 2nd ultimo :—

Mr W H Cole, M A, Asst Supt, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Supt, 3rd grade.

Lieut St George C Gore, R E, Asst Supt, 2nd grade, to officiate as Asst Supt, 1st Grade.

Lieut J E Gibbs, R E, Asst Supt, 2nd grade, to officiate as Asst Supt, 1st grade.

FOREIGN MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt H M Buller, Offg 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, to revert to his substantive appointment of 2nd-in-Command, 1st Regt.

Capt A J Bannerman, Offg 2nd-in-Command, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, to offic ate as 2nd in-Command, 2nd Regt.

Capt C B Hornbrgh, Adjt, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, to officiate as Staff Officer, vice Capt Neill who has proceeded with his regt to Goonah.

The above ar ers to have effect from 20th Oct.

Lieut C I (Brev C I) A S Smith Genl List Infantry, to officiate as Comdt of the Bhopal Battalion during he absence, on furlough of Lt at Col Orchere, or until further orders.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Livingstone Barclay as Actg Consul for Sweden and Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands at Akyab.

The following Station Order issued by the officer Commanding at Deolee is confirmed :—

Surg Maj W Eddowes, of the Deolee Irregular Force, will afford medical aid to the detachment, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry at Deolee, in addition to his own duties.

Surgn Maj George Barnard, 6th Bengal Cavalry, to the medical charge of the Gwalior Political Agency, vice Surgn Maj Hutchinson, 6th N I, proceeding with his regt to Lucknow.

Mr A J Dunlop, Offg Asst Comr, 3rd Class, in the Ryderabad Assigned Districts, has passed the prescribed examination in Mahratta, according to the higher standard.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

From the 27th Nov 1873, inclusive, Mr F J Atkinson ceased to officiate in the fifth class of the Financial Department.

From the 2nd Dec 1873, inclusive, Mr E W Kellner ceased to officiate in the third class of the Financial Department.

The president in council has been pleased to empower Mr R A Stoendale, Asst to the Controller General, to sign Promissory Notes for the Secretary to the Government of India.

Mr F J Westland, recently in charge of the Office of Accountant General, Central Provinces, after noon on the 3rd Dec 1873.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Capt Colonel Hamilton, Bl st C, Adjt 3rd Goorkha (the Kemaoon) Regiment, for two years.

The services of Lieut H G Kunhadt, R E, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the P W Department.

The undermentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Lieut Philip Herman Wallerstein, B S C, Quarter Master, 28th Punjab N I, for two years.

The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieut John Clibborn, of the 92nd Foot, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, P W Department, N W Provinces,—20th Mar h 1872.

The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Capt Edward Andrew Trevor, R E Controller, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, P W Accounts Department, Hydrabad,—for two years.

Capt James Charles, R A, Condt, Peshawur Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, for two years.

The follow ng extracts from lists of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty and granted extensions of leave received from the India Office, are published for general information :—

Permitted to return—Col E H C Wint e, Col D G Robinson, R E, Maj F W Dunbar, Capt J Johnstone, Capt R C W Milford, Capt H A Lewes, Lieut-Colonel F H Hanmer, Maj H T Oldfield, Maj E C S Williams, R E, Maj H L C Bernard, Maj G J Pauley, Capt E Hughes, Capt G Plowden, Capt G C Gregory, Capt F Hammond, Surgn Maj G O Daniell, Surgn Maj A Neil, and Surgn Maj J W Shepherd.

Granted extensions of leave—Col W H Stubbs, 6 months sick certificate; Capt H B Lockwood, 6 months sick certificate; Capt H B Swiney, 2 months sick certificate; Col S Richards, 3 months private affairs; Lieut-Col R C Cross, 6 months sick certificate; Capt H W E Burrowes, 9 months private affairs; and Lieut W H Browne, 3 months sick certificate.

The undermention d Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Capt Arthur Edward Downing, of the late 51st N I, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, P W Department, Central India, for one year.

Surgn Maj Theodore Duka, M D, of the Medical Department, for two years.

The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' serv ce in the rank of Lieut Col is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the date specified.

Lieut Co Brev Col James Eardley Gastrell, 11th Dec 1873.

The undermentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut Col are promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the da es specified :—

Lt. Cols. Walter Rathborne Lambert, Bombay Staff Corps; John Frederick Lester, Bombay Staff Corps; Henry Newdick Miller, Bombay Staff Corps; Evelyn Widdington, Bombay Staff Corps; Alexander Mackay Mackenzie, Bengal staff Corps; and Charles Irvine, Bengal staff Corps, 9th Dec 1873.

Lieut Cols Henry King, Bengal Staff Corps, and Henry Hillhouse Firth, Madras Staff Corps, 10th Dec 1873.

The following promotions by brevet are made from the dates specified under the operation of G O G No 632 of the 4th August 1871, paragraph 69 subject to her Majesty's approval.

Brevet, to be Colonel—Lieut Col John March Earle, Bengal Infantry, 9th Dec 1873.

To be Captain W Lieut Richard Bernard Lockwood, General List, Cavalry, 4th Dec 1873.

The under-mentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieut Col from the dates specified subject, to Her Maje ty's approval :—

Majors Charles Frederick Packe, Clements Robert Shaw, Joseph Ford Shore, and M J (Rev Colin) Peter Stark Lumsden, C B, C S I,—10th Dec 1873.

Majors Arthur Hill Millett, Henry Brougham Chalmers, George Wheler, and Richard Edward Oakes,—11th Dec 1873.

The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Maj from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Capt Horatio Nelson Nicholls,—9th Dec 1873.

Captains Brev Maj William Macdonald, William Rice Morland Holford, Francis Frederick Rowcroft, and Harry De Breit,—11th Dec 1873.

The under-mentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps—Lieut Charles Edward Hunter,—8th June 1873. This cancels his promotion to the Brevet rank of Captain, published in G G G No 624 of 1873.

The services of Surg W E Griffiths, attached to the Presidency Genera Hospital, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The under-mentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers, who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported their arrival on the date specified :—

Lieuts G F Wilson, S M Maycock, B Scott, S Grant, and A C Bruce,—date of arrival at Bombay, 29th Nov 1873.

Mr W C Wiese, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, is transferred from Hyderabad to the Sindia State Railway Survey.

Lieut H G Kunhard, R E, is temporarily appointed to the P W Department as an Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Punj b Irrigation Branch.

Lieutt J M T Badgley, R E, is appointed to the P W Department as an Asst Engr of the 2nd Grade, and posted to N W Provinces Irrigation Branch.

Messrs C W Hodson and R A Way, Asst Engrs, 2nd Grade, are posted the former to the Agra Di trict and the latter to the Delhi District of the Rajpootana State Railway in tend of to the Northern Bengal Railway as previously no ified.

Mr W F Wiese, an Asst Supt of the 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as a Supt of the 3rd Grade, to fill a temporary vacancy caused by the absence on privilege leave of Mr W N Toulmin The appointment is with effect from 18th Nov.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

Date.	Mail. closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom ..... Dec. 22	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee ..... ,, 19	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee. ,, 26	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	4-30 P.M.	after packet
China ..... ,, 30	4-30 P.M.	after packet
Mauritius, Reunion, &c. ..... ,, 22	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 3 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 6-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate: per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey, Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	8 8	8 0
	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through it are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter not ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per ½ ounce—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 5 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformance to conditions, be forwarded via Southampton and the United Kingdom, for the remainder of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Dec. 22	Monday	Dec. 29

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

	Regular date.		*Supplemental date.*
Monday	Dec. 22	Monday	Dec. 29

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Dec. 30	Tuesday	Jan. 13

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. L. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

1. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
2. Prepayment in full by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
3. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

19th	Dec. 1873.	*28th	Dec. 1873.
22nd	,,	29th	,,

* Persian Gulf steamers.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st December and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Kruttpoora, Nussick, Manmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoosaul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosaul to Nagpore.	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-20 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosaul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednagur and Sconor	12 NOON.	12-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P.

complete, the Yarkand army was returning from Urumchi with abundant spoils from the Celestial Empire, and the commercial greatness of the rising power had been recognised by the influx of goods from Russia in great quantities. Divine honours must be soon ordained for the modern Cæsar.

WITH reference to the action recently taken by Mr. Tudor Trevor against the Hindoo clerk, Pandoorung Hurrychund, the *Lucknow Witness* says—"It is very true that Christianity, strong in her history and manifest character, can afford to disregard these lying calumnies which spring so readily from the foul imaginations and corrupt hearts of many of her opponents. She has no necessity to take refuge from them under the shield of the courts. We believe it is best on the whole that there should be perfect freedom of speech. If people do not wish to listen to indecent things, there is certainly no law compelling them to seek such company. Yet we are glad on many accounts that this case has been brought forward. If a Christian minister or missionary commits the same offence we hope he will be treated in the same way. We would have it understood in the clearest manner that the spirit of Christ does not sanction words of reviling and ridicule, or even the smallest intentional mis-statement. His plan is to draw all nations to himself by exhibiting to them his matchless love, and by showing them that their true interests for time and eternity will be best met in following him. His advocates are entirely willing that his enemies should monopolize insult and abuse."

IN its latest number, the Madras *Native Public Opinion* relates a terrible case of "insolence" by a European towards a native while travelling on the Madras railway. It says that at the Arconum station, a native gentleman, a member of the Legislative Council, got into a first-class carriage and found there a European gentleman—a chaplain—who "asked him how he dared to invade the sacred precincts of the carriage with himself and luggage, knowing that a European was there"—that on being told of the standing of "his native fellow-passenger," he was still dissatisfied, "and seems to have been as loud as ever in his curses on niggers." The reverend gentleman, the Revd. Francis Jackson, Railway Chaplain, now writes to a contemporary, who copied the paragraph in question, giving his version of the affair, which is very different indeed from the original. Mr. Jackson says that when he came to the train he found the coupe, which constituted the only first-class accommodation, occupied by a native gentleman, who had his luggage so piled upon the seat as to leave no room for another passenger. Mr. Jackson requested him to be good enough to have his luggage removed, as he wished to take a seat in the compartment, but neither at his request nor at that of the station-master would the honourable gentleman allow his *saman* to be put into the luggage van, and the chaplain travelled in the break van. Mr. Jackson declares the statement about "curses on niggers" to be a gross libel, for which he will seek a remedy at law. We have seen many stories in native papers about European insolence on the railway that did not seem to bear the appearance of truth; but the true facts of this case seem likely to be brought out.

MILITARY ITEMS.

GENERAL PERCY HILL, Commanding the Sirhind Division, left Umballa on Thursday last for Jullundhur, on inspection duty.

THE Umballa paper states that a few cases of scarlet fever have occurred amongst the men of the 4th Battalion of the Rifle Brigade recently arrived at that station. One man is said to have died on the 9th instant.

AT a District Court Martial held at Bellary on the 22nd day of November 1873, Army Schoolmaster John Lacey, attached to Her Majesty's 48th Regiment, was arraigned upon the following charges:—1*st*.—Having at Bellary on or about the 23rd of October 1873 been drunk. 2*nd*.—Having at the same place, on or about the 24th October 1873, whilst under arrest in his quarters, broken his arrest before he was set at liberty by proper authority. *Finding*.—Guilty of all the charges. *Sentence*.—The Court sentences the prisoner, Army Schoolmaster John Lacey, attached to Her Majesty's 48th Regiment, to be dismissed from the service. *Confirmed*.—But in accordance with the recommendation of the Court, the Commander-in-Chief remits the sentence.

AT a District Court Martial, assembled at Lucknow, on Thursday, the 30th October 1873, Private John Coakley, of the 21st Hussars, was arraigned on the following charges:—1*st*.—Conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Lucknow, on the 23rd October 1873, committed a nuisance in the verandah of the B Troop 21st Hussars. 2*nd*.—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Lucknow, on the 23rd October 1873, offered violence against Lance Corporal Walter Ibbott of the same regiment by throwing a piece of bread at him, the said Lance Corporal Ibbott being his superior officer and being in the execution of his office, and saying—"I will blow the b——r's brains out yet;" or words to such effect, meaning the said Lance Corporal Ibbott. The Court found the charges proved, and sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned with hard labour for 336 days and to be discharged with ignominy from the service. The Commander-in-Chief while confirming the sentence disapproves of its leniency.

CAMP OF EXERCISE AT CHINCHWUD.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CHINCHWUD, 13TH DECEMBER.

"LET the Camp of Exercise go on," is the general shout when you meet a fellow. I do not know that it would be strictly right to utter for all the officers of the force, "and so say all of us." We have lazy people who would prefer the indolent life of cantonments to enjoying the cool air and martial excitement of these charming forms and black rocky heights. One thing however I am certain of, and that is that officers who are real soldiers have fully appreciated all that they have witnessed up to the present time. I saw General Sir Edward Lechmere Russell, K.C.S.I., commanding, yesterday, and I think his Brigadiers are first class men and move their Brigades with a celerity hitherto unknown in military manœuvres in this country. Much of this ready quickness no doubt is to be attributed to the professional ability of the gentlemen who have been entrusted not only with brigade commands, but also with regiments. The gallant General of the Northern Division has had a grand slice of good luck cut off from gay fortune and given to him, which tells enormously in his favour. I allude to the propitious fate which hugged his individual fortuitous happy chance when he had placed under his command the magnificent corps which are the pride of the 1st Division. Of course their nomination to his portion of the Chinchwud Force was only accidental, but had he picked and chosen he could not have drawn from golden opportunity greater prizes than the well drilled regiments which compose his columns. The gallant General, himself a soldier every inch and a rider who is at home on the outside of a horse, was out to-day with the whole of his Brigade, to which were added the Reserve Brigade under Colonel Rose, which is composed of the 7th Foot and 15th Regiment N.I., and another corps, the number of which I do not at this moment recollect. No Artillery took part in the operations, although several were seen acting on their own hooks, and which might easily have been supposed acting in consort with the 1st Division. The troops were not supplied with blank ammunition, and I think this was a move in the right direction as regards economy; but it is nevertheless wise to accustom officers and men to work under the noise of firing and to manœuvre columns or lines when rifles and guns are emitting those cloudy vapours which, although most evaporable, still temporarily veil the foe in front from the sight. The forces are to indulge themselves with plenty of brimstone on the 15th and 16th instant, and the Brigade will then have a chance of expending about five or ten rounds per man. I do not think they will be served with more, as lavishly expenditure is not the order of the day. When I say ten rounds—if they get so much—they will not fire more than nine, as it is a very stringent order by the Commander-in-Chief that a "shot in the locker," *i. e.* a cartridge in the pouch, is always to be reserved to save dear life when everything but hope and pluck have been used up or cast away. The 1st Division was under weigh very early this morning and marched out right merrily about one and a half miles to the front to meet the enemy, and away went the regiments over a rough and rocky country. It was rather dark, for the sad moon, that refulgent lamp of night, loved alike by the mariner on the stormy ocean and by the soldier on the blood-stained or mock field of action, was getting tired of doing Deccan lantern. A pretty sight met the eye as the last hour of night, always the darkest, accepted its cimmerian duties and eclipsed the light of the pale heavenly candle. It was one that puzzled a few who were not accustomed to seeing troops in the field. To the front, about half a mile ahead of the 1st Brigade, resembling the twinkling of stars, we saw small and bright flashes. They were very transient and died out of sight frequently and almost instantaneously. Is the supposed foe to the front and rear, and are those his skirmishers hopping away? were the questions which naturally suggested themselves to the initiated. The firing was decidedly of a neutral kind, for no noise accompanied it, and even breach-loaders after all the cost and skill which has been bestowed upon their construction cannot be made to breathe their messages inaudibly all along the front, while the imperfect shadows of coming day pencilled out the dimness did we every now and again behold meteoric flashes. At last those who mistook the glistening lights for the blaze of rifles found out that they were caused by Roses and Kirbys, English and native boys who were enjoying a bit of baccy. The flashes and lights seen in the distance were caused by congreve matches, or perhaps more likely by Kalmar's German matches, so used by soldiers, and which produces a sudden luminosity when friction calls into existence their lustrous properties before Aurora put out the night lights. The effect was most pretty and struck me, hence my inflicting the above description upon your patience. The ignition of a wee match out of a farthing box of lucifers you see has afforded a subject to write upon. A great writer said that trivial things caused great events, and I think a good hint can be obtained from my story of the match boxes, baccy, and clay pipes, which might prevent disaster on real service. Most certainly I would not rob Private Claypipe at Chinchwud of his baccy no more than you would do "a poor man out of his beer." But officers would do well to note that improvements, in the manufacture of matches, renders smoking a dangerous thing in the face of a real enemy, particularly if the bedazzling lucifer of the present day was to be supplied to troops going on service. Formerly the match from which we lit our bedroom candle gave only a muddy dim light, visible only at a short distance. Note—If we are to screen our position at night when on real service from the foe we must forbid the use of Kalmar's matches. I do not exaggerate one bit when I say that these miniature fireworks of the present day point out clearly the position of troops, waiting for the grey streaks of daylight. To know the above fact is sufficient, and there must be many gentlemen who noticed what I have remarked upon. Of course no one would forbid a soldier to smoke at a Camp of Exercise. But it is well to know that the exact locality of a Brigade or two, when waiting for day to enable them to attack, can be discovered if they are allowed to light their pipes. Even this proves the value of the institution of these Camps. The battle yesterday commenced by the 1st Brigade of the 1st Division and the Reserve Brigade: six regiments in all forming to the front in line of columns. They were supported by the 1st Brigade under that most able officer and accomplished gentleman, Brigadier Kemball, who advanced his Brigade in mass from its right, deployed into line of columns outwards, and taking ground to the left by the diagonal march halted and presented, and became a Reserve to the 2nd and Reserve Brigades. The columns in front were then covered by skirmishers, and the six regiments in advance deployed into line. The effect was exceedingly good, as the troops spread themselves out and enfolded Russell's even line. The battle was now supposed to be hot in the front, and in order that the Reserve should be fresh and ready Kemball's Brigade piled arms, fell out, and regaled themselves with pipes and water. The ground was open and here and there very rough, being thickly studded with large blocks of black trap-rock, besides having been in many places recently very deeply ploughed. It was bad ground for men and horses, but the boulders of rocks afforded good cover every now and then for the skirmishers to rush on to and hide under cover. The regiments in front now formed quarter distance columns as their front companies advanced again at deploying distance, and took up a new position. The plan of the battle here appeared to change. The Commander-in-Chief was watching the evolutions from a rising ground and was supposed to be communicating with Sir E. Russell as a Staff officer was seen galloping with great despatch. I think it possible that General Russell did not complete his own plan. The Division at once changed front slightly to its right upon its central battalion. This movement was well done, and once more was unfolded a long line of scarlet chivalry to face the foe, who was suspected to be trying to turn General Russell's flank. The Reserve were upon their feet in an instant and conformed to the new formation. I believe the half battalion system was here called into use. The only thing to be regretted was the absence of cavalry, which would have tested the quickness and presence of mind of wing commanders. I have not attempted the description of all the movements, but on the whole this Divisional grand day was a marked success. Although it is understood His Excellency does not wish under usual circumstances that lines of skirmishers should have supports when covering a movement, yet I have noticed that such are still adopted. Reserves to skirmishers under the new system are not often used. If an officer wants to please His Excellency Sir Augustus Spencer he will take care at starting his skirmishers to go off at the double. The old plan was first to explain everything and then move off. Now, the instant an order is given for the regiment to cover the Division, the named battalion at once moves off to its front 40 paces, and when it has completed that distance it commences to extend. While it is going those 40 paces its commander must give all the orders and name those companies which are to skirmish and such as are—if required—to support. The necessity for skirmishers overlapping flanks is one of the things insisted upon at Chinchwud. Battalions, too, must wheel at the double, and regiments when under fire lie down the moment each company has deployed into line. All old soldiers recollect the waste of time caused by dressing lines. All this may still be done at preliminary drill, but the object here is get into line as fast as possible and deliver your fire as speedily as is consistent with a comparative certainty of aim. No one in the many letters which I have read appears to tell you of the sanitary arrangements. Health officers and Commissariat officers are men who do not publicly shine at Camps of Exercise. They do not get a chance of galloping about upon high-bred Arabs, and their good works are hid. Indeed, their time is occupied from morning until late at night, they seldom can leave their offices or stores; but what would become of this force if it had no conservancy arrangements, or no one to provide bread, meat, and beer? Since the establishment of Camps of Exercise for India many valuable and new regulations have been promulgated for observance in encampments. The subject is not a nice one, so I shall only say that air-tight receptacles have been provided for hospital. That new urinal and other trenches are dug near the men's lines in the rear daily and are constantly filled up with earth. That burning places are appointed for destroying rubbish, and that carts are provided for removing all kinds of soil and rubbish. Horse litter is either sold, buried, or burned, and that old and unserviceable tent walls or date matting is used to make screens to hide the latrines. Then as regards water and washing places. The Europeans have their ablution tents, which have eight tubs of water, and a man has only to blame himself if he is dirty or uncomfortable. Drinking water is filled and so rendered safe. To prevent fever or other ailments new straw is given out weekly for men's beds. There are many other things which I might have mentioned regarding sanitary matters, but I think this much will show you that the arrangements are of a very full kind and likely to prevent any occurrence of calamity. You very possibly will wonder that no one has yet attempted to give you a description of the kind of country the troops occupy, or mentioned anything about its topographical features. To do so one would have to make a regular reconnaissance of the country in the neighbourhood of Chinchur, and for a distance of some miles on each side. This place is usually spelled Chinchwud, I believe.

If the force was in an enemy's country this is the last item of news I should send. However, as peace reigns around, oysters and cocktail being procurable to prove such. I may tell you that the rear of the force rests along the Poona Railway, in some places only a couple of hundred yards off the line, behind which again flows the Porona rivers which is a most winding stream. The sepoys delight to bathe in it and cook by this sluggish brook, while their white comrades fish or swim their dogs in its meandering waters. Away to the front at Chicklee, a small village three miles off, flows the Indrownee river, which bend, about the front of the position, sometimes approaching it within a distance of about three miles to occasionally say five or six. On the right of the 1st Division, as looked at from quarter guards, stands Bhojapoor, a village I believe with a tank. Bleakun stands in the front of the 1st Brigade. About 8½ miles off the village of Tullowra is situated about the centre of the line between the camp and the Indrownee river. Tullehgaum is a big village on the Bombay side of the Camp, about 8 miles off nearly all round, and not many miles off are the hills which almost circle Chinchwud, and in which a splendid stand might be made against any odds. To the front, from which point the enemy is expected the ground rises many feet, and on the other side of the Indrownee river the height is in some places 400 feet greater than at Chinchwud. Now all this is not interesting matter, but if we have a great battle you will better comprehend any details which I may write about it from the few observations which I have made as above. We are only fourteen miles from Poona. The road is a good one and here and there shaded with trees. The rain which is mentioned to have fallen must only have been partial, as in some camps none fell. It was however expected, and many preparations were made: all the ropes of tents were pulled out and pegs driven in afresh. We have had some sand storms and miniature Desert Devils. I saw several tents in one camp blown completely down, and bundles of grass and clothes which were put out to dry caught up to a great height in the air. It was a most curious sight to see various kinds of garments twisting about sky high. To-day and last night there was a general run of husbands into Poona, some on leave—probably some without it, though this I cannot assert. However, for the sake of the lovely beauties in the Deccan capital left to pine in solitude, let us hope that Foote's *fortuna juvat* if any of them have risked a wigging for the delights of home. It is a common remark that if the band which plays before the Commander-in-Chief's tent were to take up its position in front of Smith's Oyster Tent or Cocktail Point, as it ought to be called, that many more people would enjoy its sweet music than are now attendants.

The oysters are a great treat, and come up daily fresh and cool from Bombay. They are opened at Bombay, bottled, and sent up in ice. Fifty dozen were consumed last evening, and fifty dozen more would have found customers if the supply had been enough. The greatest excitement prevailed on the news reaching this Camp of Bazaine's conviction and sentence. It would be out of place here to enter upon the general issues of this great trial, or to attempt to echo the various views held by different men upon the great constitutional and military questions which have been decided by the French Court Martial. I can however say that nearly every one agrees that the great Marshal of France who has commuted his old comrade's sentence into seclusion has won the good opinions of the army of Chinchwud.

I must now close this straggling talking unconnected kind of a letter. Brigades fight Brigades to-morrow, so all the Brigadiers are anxious for the honour of being considered conquerors. Some one must be defeated, but each commander hopes that he will not hear the painful order from an umpire "Pile Arms," you are out of the "Battle." It will take some time to get the troops away from Chinchwud on account of the necessity to obtain carriage. Therefore there will be many who will keep merry Christmas on the tented ground. The long expected "turn out" at night has not yet been given. Every fellow you meet has got a safe tip that it is to occur to-night or to-morrow. Only twenty minutes will be allowed, for dressing, saddling, and reaching corps. Flying columns are to be sent off for two days' experimental soldiering. Officers will not take tents with them, I fancy, only their bedding and some food. It is quite right to teach officers to rough it in India. Let us never forget the Afghan disaster, when our troops were not always able to move forward, because carriage was required for sending on luxuries to the front.

THE ROORKEE CAMP.

CAMP OF EXERCISE, 10TH DEC.

THE principal duties in camp have, during the last few days, been entirely confined to carrying out, with the addition of the other branches of the service, the new formation of attack as proposed by General Thesiger. There is, therefore, but little more to say on the subject, as the cavalry and artillery play the same rôle as of old. This morning the attack was first made by the infantry of one brigade, two horse artillery, and two field batteries, with the 15th Hussars. As the trenches and defensive position generally was vacant, the success was very complete, and gave general satisfaction. On a repetition of the business, a fresh brigade, with twelve guns, engaged the infantry which had been engaged in the first attack, together with the twelve guns of horse artillery. By way of assisting the attack, one battery (B-8th R.A.) was sent to turn the left flank of the defence; and as they had but cavalry for escort, and were sent among woods and sugarcane, they got rather the worst of it when attacked by the infantry of the defence. The Umpires at last had an inuings; and it was pleasant to hear that they decided that the cavalry of the escort could not have succeeded in stopping the advance of even a small number of infantry, and thus the poor battery, left to itself, was declared to be obliterated by infantry firing within 400 yards. This was the only matter of interest, and we hope that the gallant gunners will be warned in time against running their heads into danger. Guns are valuable when beyond the immediate neighbourhood of breech-loaders, but a source of weakness, anxiety, and trouble, when brought headlong into danger. Cavalry, besides, are but a poor escort, and literally no defence, in woods and high crops. The front attack was carried on as usual, and on this subject I have given my opinion before, and still adhere to it. It is only just to remark here the quick way with which weak points in tactics are seen, and taken advantage of, by our officers. The same would not have occurred some years ago, and reflects, in the strongest manner, the advance of military knowledge in the army. In the same way, opinions and criticisms, when given now are almost always just and timely, showing that not only great interest is taken in the profession, but that the education generally of the officers and men has advanced with the most rapid strides. We may confidently hope that hesitation and fear of responsibility will in future be less apparent, and when with this we take into consideration the marvellous perfection of shooting obtained by our soldiery, we may rest confidently hopeful of the result of any combat when our General has performed his part, and placed us, with unbroken discipline, within fair grasp of our enemy.

General Thesiger's words to the officers this morning were full of real value. He spoke of unity of purpose, and the necessity of unity of command, when within the zone of the enemy's fire; and on this point there can be no second opinion. To the infantry falls the difficulty of the final struggle. The road to success may be prepared by artillery, and may be followed by cavalry but to the infantry alone belong the honour of obtaining the triumph of victory. I know that, in saying this, I may be wounding the feelings of the other branches of the service; but the truth of the statement must be acknowledged by all those who have shared the glory of a victory, or felt the keen bitterness of a repulse. Repetition may be wearisome; but again I repeat that cavalry and artillery are but secondary considerations. They alone, by themselves, can neither obtain a triumph, or reverse a victory, and, though they may obtain better terms for their friends, they can, against a determined veteran infantry, neither save a second-rate infantry of their own any more than they could stand by themselves the assault of an advancing tide.

The outpost duties continue with unabated vigor, and I shall find very peculiar difficulty in returning daily to Roorkee. Last night I was stopped, interrogated, and might have been plundered, had I had anything worth plundering, for the watchers appeared to be cold, hungry, and thirsty. I had no sooner got clear (thanks to Colonel Toodles being there) than a fiendish fire was opened, and my coachman drove like mad, pursued, I believe, the whole way, by some wild hunters of Hussars.

Before closing this, I must tell you that the innings of the Umpires has been a very warm one. This time there were opposite sides, and the consequence was that had it not been for the interference of those in high position, a very free fight might have taken place. On these occasions it is only right that the duties of the disputants should be superseded; and so the General decided on all points, which, I fear, satisfied nobody but himself. So the decision, I take it, must have been a fair one. You must excuse me if I appear to treat the Umpires with a little roughness. Remember that they have had high position given them—to see, to weigh, and to decide—second-class kind of Cæsars; but alas! they are but human, and had there been as many Cæsars as there are Umpires, there can be no doubt but that they would have acted as our friends did to-day. One gallant Colonel tried to act as pacificator, but we hear that he had to make a clean bolt of it. Altogether, there was a very pretty fight of it, and I hope to see the same amusement repeated. It shows us the weakness in all great men, and so we little ones can wag our heads and laugh.

Z. Z. Z.

—*Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

BOMBAY.

EDUCATIONAL.—A Surat paper states that the Sir J.J. Parsee Panchayet English School at that station is to be abolished next year.

GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT AT BROACH.—It is said that the Government Book Depot at Broach is to be abolished from the next year.

SCHOOL AT DHOLLERA.—A correspondent of a mofussil paper states that nearly 400 boys attend the Government school at Dholleru.

THE BOMBAY BANK.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* hears that the Directors of the Bombay Bank intend to open a branch of the Bank at Calcutta.

THE TOWN COUNCIL.—According to the *Jam-i-Jamshed* the majority of the members of the Town Council are against the levy of the income-tax.

BROACH.—We learn from the Broach paper that he Government have refused to sanction the reopening of the Senior Assistant Judge's Court at that station.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court a Parsee named Eduljee Merwanjee was fined five rupees by Mr. Nana Morojee, for torturing his horse.

THE annual public exhibition of the Bombay and Byculla Schools will be held to-morrow at the Scottish School, Byculla, at 4-30 P.M., where all interested are invited to attend.

CLOTHING FOR DESTITUTE EUROPEANS.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a quantity of clothes and hats for the destitute European poor, from Messrs. Badham and Co.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A BUGGY.—A Hindoo girl, aged about two years, named Rajee, whilst playing on the Kalbadevi road on Monday was accidentally knocked down by a buggy. She was much hurt and was removed to hospital.

THE Senior Magistrate of Police acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following contributions of the Fort Police Court poor-box:—

G. B. Molecey, Esq. ..... Rs. 25.
C. P. ..... ,, 20.

DR. BHAU DAJEE.—Friends of this gentleman may be sorry to learn that he is making a very slow progress towards recovery. It will perhaps take a year before he is able again to read. There is a partial movement of the paralysed limbs, but Bhau still continues very weak.

THE NAZIR AND THE JUDGE OF THE SURAT SMALL CAUSES COURT.—A short time ago the Nazir of the Surat Small Causes Court had presented a petition to Government against the Judge of that Court. The matter has been referred to the District Judge for his inquiry.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo labourer named Naikoo Dhandee, employed at the Sassoon Docks, Lower Colaba, had his left thigh bone fractured, in consequence of a stone falling on it while a blasting operation was going on there on Monday evening. The man was conveyed to the hospital.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS, &c.—A Hindoo woman named Ladoo appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, and obtained warrants for the apprehension of Sewtee woman, and one Ludhoo, a goldsmith, whom she charged with stealing certain gold and silver ornaments, &c., valued at Rs. 360.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE SON OF THE DEWAN TO THE GAEKWAR.—A correspondent states that on the occasion of the marriage of the son of the Dewan of H. H. the Gaekwar, an invitation was sent to Colonel Phayre, the Resident, in great state,—bands, elephants, and tomtoms being very conspicuous in the procession.

MR. DADABHAI NOWROJEE.—The Baroda correspondent of the *Bombay Summachar* writes that Mr. Dadabhai Norojee, who arrived at Baroda on the 7th instant, returned to Bombay on the 12th. During his stay there Mr. Dadabhai was introduced to the members of the Baroda Commission by Colonel Phayre, the Resident.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Nana Morojee committed on Monday one Soorujmall Gungadhur for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of committing theft in a building used as a human-dwelling, of certain gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 845, the property of one Gopalbao Jumnadas.

THE CONVICT FOUZDAR.—It will be remembered that a short time ago the Fouzdar Sankersing of the Surat District was sentenced to nine years' rigorous imprisonment, on several serious charges. The convict has presented an appeal to the Sessions Judge of Surat against the conviction and sentence, and Mr. Perozsha M. Mehta, Barrister, has been retained on his behalf.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—A Mahomedan named Manookhan Ayabkhan was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with having in his possession a quantity of rice and sundry other articles reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. The man was arrested by the police at the Mazagon Bunder with the articles in his possession. He was adjudged guilty and fined eight rupees.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR OF INDORE, with his retinue, arrived at Ahmednugger last week, and will come into Poona on the 22nd instant. We understand that His Highness will pitch his camp at Khundooba's Mal, which is situated five miles from Poona on the Ulunder road.—*Poona Observer.*

RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Wednesday 5 P.M.
Hymn 108, (Tune Mariners.) No. 327.
Hymn 94, (Tune Stephanos.) No. 316.
Hymn 47, (Tune Kimany.) No. 113.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

THERE were 1,025 candidates in the matriculation examination, out of whom 987 appeared at the examination. Of the 1,025 candidates 382 had taken Marathi as their second language, 307 Gujerathi, 179 Sanskrit, 70 Latin, 40 Canarese, 24 Persian, 10 Portuguese, 7 Sindhi, and 6 Hindustani. 492 had come from Bombay, and 533 from the mofussil. Divided as to their castes, 765 were Hindoos, 193 Parsees, 24 European and Indo-Europeans, 22 Portuguese, 10 Mahomedans, 10 Sindhis and one the inevitable Jew.—*Bombay Educational Record*, December 1.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. SIR BARTLE FRERE, 495 tons, Captain G. M. Boyle, sailed yesterday for Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah with a general cargo and 289 pilgrims.

THE S.S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain R. J. McNeil, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and 47 deck passengers.

THE BARQUE VALKYRIE, 495 tons, Captain R. Edom, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Sunderland (July 31st) with a cargo of 815 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S.S. LOMBARDY, 1726 tons, Captain E. M. Gillson, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the China mail and the following passengers:—For Singapore—Mr. Biglow and Mr. Bacon. For Hongkong—Mr. Shafner and Mr. Campbell. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. R. Hughes. For Australia—Mr. Woolley. She carried the following cargo:—1,718½ chests opium, 276 bales cotton, and sundries.

THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY.

SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS CHANGED.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Bombay Press Company, Limited, was held on Monday last at the office of Messrs. Prescot and Winter, solicitors, to consider and pass resolutions upon a proposal made by the directors for the determination of the agreement with Messrs. Brice, Brown and Co., the present secretaries and treasurers; to appoint new secretaries and treasurers; and to appoint an additional director. Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bonsha was in the chair. The notice convening the meeting being read,

The Chairman said—We have assembled to-day to consider and pass resolutions upon a proposal made by the board of directors for the determination of the agreement with the present secretaries and treasurers. The result of the past year's affairs having rendered it necessary that the connection of the present secretaries and treasurers should cease as managers at any cost for the future welfare of this company, the directors had devised several plans by which to accomplish this object, and I am glad to announce to-day that an amicable arrangement has been come to. You are aware that this company had entered into an agreement with the said secretaries and treasurers for four years, out of which only two have expired, and two more are yet to run. The annual average of the commission of the past three years is nearly Rs. 7,500, so we may guess for the remaining two years it would be about Rs. 15,000. It is proposed that the present secretaries should resign their post and give up their claim by accepting a sum of Rs. 5,000. If you agree to this proposal of the directors—and I have no doubt you will—then we want your sanction to it and to empower us to pay the said sum of Rs. 5,000, and dispense with the services of the said secretaries and treasurers and nominate others, whomsoever you may choose.

It was proposed by Mr. Cowasjee Merwanjee Hathidaroo, and seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Kaikhosroo Patuck,—That this meeting fully approves of the arrangement made by the directors with Messrs. Brice, Brown and Co., that the resignation by Messrs. Brice, Brown and Co. of the office of secretaries and treasurers be accepted, and the payment of Rs. 5,000 to them be sanctioned.

Mr. Fraser (Messrs. Fraser and Miller) said it could not be denied that the company had suffered considerably under the management of Messrs. Brice, Brown and Co., but in accepting a change of secretaries, the shareholders should be assured of better management in the future, and he should, therefore, like to know who the proposed new secretaries were.

The Chairman said that would be the subject of the next proposition.

One or two shareholders were of the same opinion as Mr. Fraser.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried by a majority.

The Chairman read an application from Kaikhosroo Muncherjee Heeramanek and Co. to be appointed secretaries and treasurers on the payment to them of two annas per bale of cotton pressed by the company, with power to remove all the servants except the engineer, whose appointment rests with the board of directors.

Mr. Fraser said that the rate asked by Heeramanek and Co. was rather too high, and asked if no European firm had offered to accept the post of secretaries.

A Shareholder mentioned that Messrs. Gaddum and Co. had applied for the office, but that they asked a very high rate of commission, which should swallow up the whole of the earnings of the company.

Mr. Fraser—Have you got any assurance that Heeramanek and Co. would be able to get business?

The Chairman—Yes, the directors are informed that several European firms and native merchants have promised to support the company if Messrs. Heeramanek and Co. are appointed secretaries and treasurers.

Mr. Fraser said he would propose that Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. be appointed the secretaries of the company. They have shown themselves to be excellent managers of other companies, whose affairs have improved in their hands; and he felt confident that, if they were appointed, the shareholders would get good dividends.

Mr. Cowasjee Hathidaroo—It was their duty to apply to the directors for the office, and why have they not done it? I suggest—postpone the consideration of the appointment for a fortnight; and it should be to our advantage. Of course, we must see who it would be to our advantage to appoint secretaries. Of course I have nothing to say against Heeramanek and Co. I don't know; but we must see.

Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee Patel—A native firm would, in these hard times of competition, do much better than a European firm, because the latter would not go and beg for business, while the former would do it. I, therefore, propose that the directors be authorised to enter into an agreement with Messrs. Kaikhosroo Muncherjee Heeramanek and Co., on such terms as may be agreed upon by the directors and Messrs. Kaikhosroo Muncherjee Heeramanek and Co.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Kaikhosroo Patuck.

It was proposed, as an amendment, by Mr. Fraser, and seconded by Mr. Nensey Khairaz, that Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. be appointed the secretaries and treasurers, and that their remuneration be five per cent. on the gross income.

It was proposed, as another amendment, by Mr. Gopinath Wasudew, and seconded by Mr. Fraser, that the appointment of secretaries and treasurers be advertised for a week, and that opportunities be given to all persons to apply for it.

Mr. Cowasjee Hathidaroo said he would propose another amendment, that the consideration of this subject be postponed for a week.

Mr. Limjee Jamsetjee Bottleboy—I advise the shareholders not to postpone the consideration. That is the best thing we can do. Why should we not appoint natives as our secretaries? I don't want to say anything against anybody; but I will tell you that Europeans only sit on the chair, and don't know what is going on there (meaning probably at the press.) I don't care for a Parsee, or a European, or anybody else, or even my brother, or my father; I am very strict; I will not speak for my own father if he commit fraud or want to fill his own pocket. I am very strict, I tell you. I don't want to speak for this man (Mr. Kaikhosroo Muncherjee Heeramanek). Don't say I speak for him because he is my broker. I am very strict, and never mind he is my broker; but since my return from England, I find this man has been doing his best for the company, and let him have trial for a year. Don't think I am speaking for him, that he is my broker. When I came from England a fortnight ago, I gave him a lecture, of course a good lecture. I told him to be cautious. I told him that Europeans and natives were cutting each other's throats, so much is the competition now. He then told me such things about management by Europeans that I was startled. I say, therefore, do not postpone the consideration. Why not give him a trial for a year?

Mr. Cowasjee Hathidaroo—I should like to know how many shares Heeramanek holds?

Mr. Heeramanek—I am advised not to answer the question.

Mr. Cowasjee—We must get guarantee that he will not sell off his shares. Of course I say nothing against him, but he may go and speculate in the shares. He may buy shares to-day and sell off to-morrow. That is speculation, and of course we must get guarantee. He must give us guarantee in the agreement that he will not sell off his shares. I ask, if anybody will second my proposition, then I will make it.

Chairman—Will any gentleman second the amendment proposed by Mr. Hathidaroo?

There was no response. No one seconded Mr. Cowasjee's amendment, and it fell to the ground. Mr. Gopinath's and Mr. Fraser's amendments were successively put to the vote and lost. The original proposition was carried almost unanimously.

It was proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Kaikhosroo Muncherjee Heeramanek, and carried unanimously,—That Mr. Dorabjee Framjee Panday be appointed an additional director.

Mr. Cowasjee Hathidaroo—Before we depart, gentlemen, I tender our sincerest thanks of the shareholders to Mr. Prescot, our able solicitor. Of course, he is not a shareholder, but he has shown to be our friend by giving us good advice. He is not a shareholder, but of course he has sacrificed himself, and we must thank him. Of course the chairman must also be thanked, and he shall have his share also.

The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE BARODA COMMISSION.

We take the following from the *Bombay Samachar*:—

I have already sent you a short account of the proceedings before the Baroda Commission till the 4th inst. I now send you an account of subsequent proceedings.

Inquiry regarding the Collection of Revenue.—Forty-six witnesses were examined in reference to the conduct of the talookdars while collecting the revenues of the Veejapore and Petlad talookas, during which the cultivators or ryots are alleged to have been grossly ill-treated by the talookdars, who compelled them to submit to illegal or exorbitant demands. Colonel Phayre afterwards produced evidence with reference to the oppression practised upon the cultivators of Nowsaree by the Gaekwar's officers. Colonel Meade, the President of the Commission, remarked that the Commissioners had already been furnished with ample information with regard to these mal-practices, and it was not advisable to go into these particular matters at present, but to take up some other cases.

Evidence of a Bhat.—This witness gave his evidence to the following effect:—I am a resident of a talooka in Patun. Some of my neighbours having been robbed, the Fouzdar suspected me and arrested me. He ordered me to confess, and on my refusing to do so, he tied me to a tamarind tree. He beat me with sticks of the tree so severely on several parts of my body that I fainted in about ten minutes. I made a report of these circumstances to a doctor at Deesa. I showed him the marks on my body, and the doctor gave me a certificate, which I now produce. For three days my body was so swollen from the beating I received that I could not stand up or walk. I reported what had happened to me to Colonel Phayre, and that gentleman made a report of it to the Gaekwar, who ordered the suspension of the Fouzdar.

Complaint of the Fouzdar.—A relative of the Fouzdar stated to the Commissioners that the Fouzdar was not the only man concerned in beating the Bhat, but that several others had taken part in the proceedings. Upon hearing this statement, the Fouzdar was called before the Commissioners, and he explained that, on his presenting a nuzzurna of Rs. 7,000 to some of the Gaekwar's karbharees, the office of Fouzdar was offered to him. He (the Fouzdar) not being a rich man, had no other resource but to extort money by such means as the above from the poor people.

The Commission then adjourned, but resumed proceedings on the 10th and 11th inst.

Female Witnesses.—On the first day six females were examined. They stated that they had been taken away from their houses during night, and had been violated by men in the service of the Gaekwar.

Evidence of a Sepoy of one Damodhur Panth.—This witness had taken a prominent part in forcing women away from their houses. He stated that he forcibly took away the daughter of a well-known Deccanee. The father of the girl reported the matter to the Resident, by whom a report was made to the Gaekwar, and by his order the peon had been punished. While the sepoy was imprisoned his wife presented a petition, stating that her husband was innocent of the charge laid against him. The sepoy on being questioned stated that he was not in fault, as all he had done was done by order of the Durbar, and that he had, in pursuance of the order received from the Durbar, forcibly taken some thirty or thirty-five females in the same manner. A female was placed before the Commissioners, and the witness was asked whether he had forcibly taken away that woman. He said that he had done so by order of the Durbar. On this an officer of the Gaekwar asked witness what orders he had received with regard to the woman? He stated that he was ordered to arrest females who had quarrels with their husbands and were

MR. DISRAELI AT GLASGOW.

On the evening of the day on which Mr. Disraeli was installed as Rector of the Glasgow University, Nov. 19th, a banquet was given in his honour in the City-hall; the Lord Provost in the chair; Mr. R. Dalglish, M.P., vice-chairman. The hall was tastefully ornamented with flowers and banners, Mr Disraeli's arms being emblazoned conspicuously behind the chair, supported on the right by the Glasgow arms, and on the left by the Lion and the Unicorn. Covers were laid for 407.

Mr. Disraeli, on making his appearance on the platform, was received with long-continued cheers. On the right of Mr. Disraeli sat Sir William Stirling Maxwell, Sir William Edmonstone, the Rev. Dr. Jamieson; the Lord Provost was supported on the left by the Earl of Dunmore, Sir R. J. M. Napier, Sir T. Gladstone, the Very Rev. Principal Caird, the Dean of Faculty, &c.

After the usual introductory toast,

The Lord Provost rose and said,—I rise to propose the health of our distinguished guest, the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, and to bid him a cordial welcome. (Cheers.) Aware that this is not a political banquet, and that there may be some present who differ in opinion from Mr. Disraeli as to particular measures, I trust I may yet be pardoned if I for a moment allude to the high position which he has so long occupied in the Parliament of Great Britain. In the House of Commons, so well styled the most enlightened deliberative assembly in Europe—so jealous of its dignity, and so apt to prefer men for high office who have a family history—no man can rise to be a leader without genius and talent. (Cheers.) In such circumstances we find Mr. Disraeli, without the aid of great family influence, entering the house and by means of his brilliant talents, after many arduous struggles, rapidly rising to the first place among the statesmen and politicians of our day, and standing at the head of a large and influential party. (Cheers.) He has been now for 36 years a member of the House, during a part of which time he held the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer under the three Administrations of Lord Derby, and for nearly a year filled the office of Prime Minister. (Cheers.) His clear and searching intellect, his ready wit, his classical acquirements, his extensive information, and his graceful oratory are qualities which fall to the lot of few, and have fitted him for the position which he now occupies. (Cheers.) In the ardour of political strife and party prejudices, we are apt to think that all the talent and all the patriotism are on the side to which we belong, and to forget that there have been always great men on both sides of the House. If we had a Lord Chatham and a Pitt on the one side, we had also a Fox and a Sheridan on the other; if we had a Marquis of Londonderry on the one side, we had a George Canning on the other; if a Peel and a Gladstone on one side, a Derby and a Disraeli on the other. (Cheers.) I have said this much on politics, because to sketch the character of Mr. Disraeli without such allusions would be like painting Apollo without his Lyre or Neptune without his Trident, or Cupid without his bow, or to act the play of *Hamlet* without the Prince. (Cheers.) It is striking to observe how much the literature of the country has been enriched by men actively engaged in the arduous business of political life. Among such men we find, among others, the immortal Lord Bacon, Edmund Burke; Lords Brougham, Macaulay, and Lytton; Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Disraeli. (Cheers.) I am sure our guest would be the first to recognize the great talent shown by his distinguished opponent, Mr. Gladstone, in his writings upon both classical and political subjects, and I am equally sure Mr. Gladstone would be ready to acknowledge the claims of Mr. Disraeli to the high rank he holds in the field of literature. The Lord Provost, after referring to the literary productions of Mr. Disraeli, which had appeared in rapid succession, said—We have now to do honour to our guest as holding the high position of Lord Rector of the Glasgow University. (Cheers.) Mr. Disraeli certainly deserves well of our venerable *Alma Mater*, not only as a man of literature but also for the valuable pecuniary aid afforded by the Government of which he was a distinguished member. (Cheers.) In the roll of Lord Rectors there is a galaxy of names of men of the highest distinction in the county. Among these we may mention Dr. Adam Smith, the best writer we have had on political economy; Edmund Burke, one of the greatest orators of his day, and who always felt proud of the office; Lords Brougham, Macaulay, Lytton, and Palmerston; Sir James Macintosh, Lord Justice-General Inglis, Thomas Campbell and others. It has been the rule only to award this office to men of genius and culture, and the splendour of that roll, I may venture to say, will not be diminished by having inscribed on it the name of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was received with enthusiasm.

Mr. Disraeli, who on rising to return thanks was loudly cheered, said,—My Lord Provost and Gentlemen,—I must thank you most cordially for the kind manner in which you have received the toast which his Lordship has just proposed, and for the courteous and munificent hospitality you have extended to me, without any reference to political opinion, as the Lord Provost has very properly intimated. I have always thought it to be one of the happiest circumstances of public life in England that we have not permitted our political opinions to interfere with our social engagements. (Cheers.) I believe it is a characteristic of the country; at least I am not aware that it is shared by any other. (A laugh.) For instance, if you are on the Continent and wish to pay your respects to a Minister and go to his Reception you are invited by the Minister. The consequence is you find no one there except those who follow him. It is not so in England. I remember some years ago meeting under the charming roof of one of the most accomplished women of the time, the most celebrated diplomatist of certainly half a century, and she said to me, "What a wonderful system of society you have in England! I have not been on speaking terms with Lord Palmerston for three weeks, and yet here I am; but you see I am paying a visit to Lady Palmerston." (Cheers.) It is unnecessary to dwell now on what may be the causes that produce this happy state of society in this country, which is essentially a political country, and therefore the circumstance is more to be valued. At the same time there is no doubt that by mixing together with this freedom both parties become acquainted with some political traits with which they might not otherwise be conversant. I did not know until to-night, when we have heard it from a great authority, that it was a leading principle of the Liberal party not to give their opponents credit either for talents or patriotism. (A laugh.) I may have heard it before, but I thought it must be the assertion of some malignant Tory. (A laugh.) What I wish to say for the Conservative party is that it is not the principle which we adopt. (Cheers.) We all give our opponents credit for the greatest abilities and the best intentions, although we may intimate our occasional regret that their abilities are misapplied (a laugh), and that, whatever may be their good intentions, they meet that destiny which is provided for that kind of thing. (Cheers and laughter.) Gentlemen, I thank you for the kindness with which you have received the intimation of the Lord Provost. With regard to my own political career, I will not trouble you with touching on it further than this, but after the allusion which has been made, perhaps you will permit me to say that it has been my fortune to be the leader in the House of Commons of one of the great political parties of the State for 25 years (cheers), and that there is no record, I believe, in the Parliamentary history of the country of the duration of a leadership equal to it. (Cheers.) There have been in my time two illustrious instances of the great parties being led by most eminent men; one was the instance of Sir Robert Peel, who led the Tory party for 18 years, though unfortunately it twice broke asunder; there was also the instance of one who is still spared to us, and who, I hope, will be long spared to us, for he is the pride of this country, as he was the honour of the House of Commons—Lord John Russell (Cheers.) He lead one of the great parties 17 years, though at last it slipped out of his hands. Don't suppose I make these observations in any vain spirit. The reason why I have been able to lead any party for such a period, and under circumstances of some difficulty and discouragement, is that the party I had is really the most generous and the most indulgent party that ever existed. I cannot help smiling sometimes when I hear of those convenient intimations given by those who know all the secrets of the political world, of the extreme anxiety of the Conservative party to get rid of my services. (Cheers.) The fact is, the Conservatives can get rid of my services whenever they give me any intimation that such is their desire. (Cheers.) All I can say is, whenever I have desired to get rid of it, they have only too kindly insisted on my retaining the lead, and the only difference to me has been that they were the more indulgent and the more kind. (Cheers.) I will not trespass on the rule of the evening by making any further political allusion, but I hope you will allow me to think that I was justified in making the remarks I have made. (Cheers.) Unfortunately the Lord Provost has touched on a subject with great kindness, and even minuteness, which is one I cannot even allude to. I think that an author who speaks about his own books is almost as bad as a mother who talks about her own children. (Laughter.) You know what happens under these circumstances. Everybody present soon gets wrapt in abstraction—one looks at the ceiling, another at the fire, another, perhaps, yawns. (A laugh.) That is the general result of the introduction of such a topic, and I have always thought that a literary man who talks of his own writings must be put in the same category of intense boredom as the mother who dilates on the qualities of her darling. (Cheers and a laugh.) Allow me, however, to express on that head my delight and delight that the rhapsody of *Vivian Grey*, written nearly 50 years ago, has received the high honour, in one of the greatest cities of the kingdom, of being introduced again to your indulgence. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, on this subject I will merely say that, whatever the merits or demerits of my works, they were at least the results of my own feelings and my own observation. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it is my fate, unfortunately, to pay a visit to one of the greatest commercial communities, I may say of the world, at a time when the commercial world is a little agitated. I have always found in my own experience that when the Bank rate of interest was at a *minimum* of 9 per cent., or something of that kind, my correspondence with Glasgow immensely increased. (A laugh.) Therefore, I will make one or two remarks on that subject, because, with your permission, I must say that I cannot myself give my adhesion to the alarm which some feel at the present moment of what some think a collapse to our commercial prosperity. I cannot myself see any signs of such declension (cheers); and I would rather attribute the somewhat startling results which have been recently witnessed to other causes. I do not see myself that there are any symptoms in Britain of reckless speculation, or any circumstances which can justify the alarm which has lately prevailed and the inconveniences which no doubt have been very generally felt. I see that there is no reduction in the returns of the railways, or the wages of those connected with them, and I have always found that a very good sign as to the national prosperity and the general state of trade. I do not find that there any dangerous commitments of foreign loans, which are generally so abundant, but less at this moment than usual, nor do I see any evidence of reckless speculation of any kind. No doubt our young relations on the other side of the Atlantic—with that ardour which is characteristic of youth (a laugh)—have been doing things somewhat improvident; no doubt they have commenced many undertakings without any capital whatever. (A laugh.) We may probably attribute this outburst of speculation of that kind to the unexpected receipt of the Alabama money. (Cheers and a laugh.) I have known young people when they came into a fortune unexpectedly playing rigs of that kind (a laugh) and quite astonished at what it ends in. But the commercial system of this country is now so vast and various that, with the greatest respect for our Transatlantic cousin—and no one has a greater respect and regard for them than myself—I do believe that the disorders which have arisen there could have occasioned, or were inadequate to occasion, the disorders that have occurred in our own country with reference to the value of money. I attribute them to quite another cause, and if I touch on that cause, which I shall briefly, I do it because I think the cause is not exhausted and is deserving the grave attention of men who are so deeply interested in the prosperity of the country and the action of commerce as those I have the pleasure of meeting to-day. (Cheers.) I attribute the great monetary disturbance that has occurred, and is now to a certain degree acting very injuriously to trade—I attribute it to the great changes which our Governments in Europe are making with reference to their standard of value. You, of course, are perfectly acquainted with all these circumstances to which I allude. I attribute the present state of affairs very much to a Commission that was sitting in Paris at the time of the great Exhibition. That was a Commission the object of which was to establish a uniform coinage throughout the world—a very beautiful idea of cosmopolitan philanthropy, and probably if it could be fulfilled would do no great harm; but I think it would be very difficult to attain. The Commission of Paris never came to a definite recommendation on this subject, but they did on another subject, and that was that no time should be lost by any of the States of Europe in taking steps to establish a uniform gold standard of value. This, I know myself, arose from an opinion extremely prevalent among the Government statesmen of Europe and among distinguished economists and merchants abroad, that the commercial prosperity and preponderance of England were to be attributed to her gold standard. Now, our gold standard is, I think, a most invaluable arrangement. I think that any country which has a gold standard of value should, to use a celebrated expression, think once, twice, and thrice before it gives it up. (Cheers.) But it is the greatest delusion in the world to attribute the commercial preponderance and prosperity of England to our having a gold standard. Our gold standard is not the cause of our commercial prosperity, but the consequence of our commercial prosperity ("oh"); and it is very well for us to have it, but you cannot establish a gold standard by violent means. It must arise gradually from the large transactions of the country and the consequent command it may have of the precious metals. (Cheers.) When the various States of Europe suddenly determined to have a gold standard, and took steps to carry it into effect, it was quite evident we must prepare ourselves for great convulsions in the money-market, not occasioned by speculation or any old cause, which has been alleged, but to a new cause with which we are not yet sufficiently acquainted, and the consequences of which are very embarrassing; and that is the cause I have taken the opportunity of calling your attention to. (Cheers.) Take the case of Germany. At this moment it is most remarkable when there has been such a want of gold standard in various parts of Europe, and in England, where the strain has been so great, Germany has at this moment 50 millions sterling of gold coin virtually locked up; and it is locked up because it is the object of Germany to substitute a gold coinage for a silver coinage. While it has 50 millions value in gold coinage locked up, it has 80 millions of silver circulating, and they know very well, if they were to attempt to substitute violently the gold for the silver coinage—50 millions of gold against 90 millions of silver—the consequence would be that the silver already reduced in value would become reduced still more, and the 50 millions of gold would all leave Germany. The consequence is that Germany is taking violent steps to get rid of this silver. The other day Germany sent a large amount of silver to Calcutta, and Germany could only have an artificial means of forwarding it, and the result was for a considerable time you could not buy a single bill on England. These are all circumstances calculated to disturb the course of commerce and manufacturing arrangements. Then, again, take the case of France and America, which are floating an inconvertible paper; but France has also at this moment 90 millions sterling of French pieces. What must be the position of France with all that silver already depreciated, when Germany is acting on France, as she can by getting rid of her silver coinage? By that throwing it into France, France would be in a position of great embarrassment, and would make violent efforts to establish as soon as she can a gold coinage at any cost. Great disturbance and immense fluctuations must arise from circumstances of this kind. I regret to treat matters of this kind at a moment like this, because they require to be treated with more precision of language and with greater patience than either I or you can afford at this moment, but it did appear to me a subject to which I ought to call your attention. (Cheers.) You are commercial men, interested in the monetary system of the world; you ought to have your eye carefully upon the efforts which are making to establish a gold standard of value in Germany, in France, and soon you will find, also, in America. Legally, of course, there is a gold standard in America, but virtually there is not in consequence of its present state of depression. Holland and all the Scandinavian States are also bent on establishing a gold standard; and when countries inundated with silver are trying to get rid of it, convulsions must come, and no one would be able to form an adequate idea of the monetary arrangements of the times in which he lives if he omits from his consideration the important subject to which I have called your attention. I have drawn your attention to it to-day because you must know it is very difficult for me to address you under the conditions in which I meet you to-day. (Cheers.) Munificent as is your hospitality, and cordial as may be your reception, it would scarcely do that our meeting to-day should be a mere interchange of compliments. To a certain degree it is very agreeable; one glass of liqueur is very appropriate, but none of you would like to dine off a bottle of maraschino. (Cheers.) A very famous monarch, King Louis Philippe, once said to me that he attributed the great success of the British nation in political life to their talking politics after dinner. (A laugh.) Gentlemen, unfortunately to-day that is the only subject on which I may not enter (cheers) and therefore I hope that will be some excuse if I have touched on a question which is not a party question. When monetary questions arise we are all equally interested (cheers), and therefore I have adverted to the subject with the conviction that you will pardon the intrusion. (Cheers.) Let me, however, before I sit down, thank you, with my utmost heart, for the most cordial manner in which you have received me in your great city. (Cheers.) I assure you the events of this day, both in the morning and evening will not be easily erased from my memory. It is my first visit to your city. I think it is nearly half a century since I first visited Scotland. I remember it well, not only because I saw for the first time a memorable count, but because I made the personal acquaintance and became the guest of one of the best and greatest of men the Laird of Abbotsford. (Cheers.) He was friend of my father's much received me with the kindness which the illustrious do not, unfortunately, always bestow on the young. I remember well, with him in those new creations, and he was good enough to expound by the banks of the River Tweed, which he loved so well. (Cheers.) He poured out all the treasures of his fancy, and his memory, all the fire and energy of his mind; he took as much genuine interest and entertainment as if, instead of being an unknown youth, I had been the Lord Rector of a famous University. (Loud cheers.) It was the good nature of the man, which was as great as his genius. (Cheers.) How much has happened in those fifty years—a period more remarkable than any, I will venture to say, in the annals of mankind? I am not thinking of the rise and fall of empires, the change of dynasties, the establishment of governments. I am thinking of those revolutions of science, which have had much more effect than any political causes; which have changed the position and prospects of mankind more than all the conquests and all the codes or all the congresses and all the legislatures that ever existed. (Cheers). In that time, gentlemen, you and your society have not been idle; you have raised your town to a position among the great cities of the world; long may you retain that position; long may you retain that energy which has rendered your Clyde as famous as the Thames and the Seine. (Cheers.) Long may your factories be full of creative life; long may you appropriate your metallic treasures from your teeming earth; long may your docks and harbours receive and furnish navies. Under Divine Providence the prosperity will remain if you retain your public spirit. (Cheers.) That depends upon your patriotism and your self-respect, and those sentiments can never in the British race assume a more legitimate and fairer form than when they take the shape of loyalty and freedom. Gentlemen, I drink your health, all. (Loud cheers.)

THE HOME RULE CONFERENCE.

YESTERDAY (Nov. 18) the Home Rule Conference, so long prepared for, and from which ardent Irish Nationalists have been hoping so much, met in Dublin. There does not appear to have been very much enthusiasm, and the want of names having any political eminence is remarkable. The chair was taken by Mr. Shaw, the Protestant Member for Dundalk, who was proposed for that post of dignity by Father Lavelle—an arrangement suggested no doubt by the wordly wisdom which is not wholly wanting to Irish agitators, since it could be held forth as a sign that religious distinctions were not to have any influence on the deliberations of this national gathering. We shall see if so promising a commencement is borne out by the subsequent proceedings, and whether two factions that have been at daggers drawn from time immemorial will all at once swear eternal friendship when it is a question of breaking up the unity of the Empire. The resolutions to be proposed, while apparently very precise, are vague enough to cover almost anything. Ireland can never be prosperous except under self-government, to which she has an undoubted right; hence she must have a Legislature of Sovereign, Lords, and Commons all to herself, on the principle of a federal arrangement for internal affairs; leaving to the Imperial Crown and Parliament legislation respecting the Colonies, foreign affairs, and matters of defence and supplies for purely Imperial purposes. It is, of course, maintained that such a scheme would effect no change in the Constitution, or disturb the prerogatives of the Crown; and that, on the contrary, it would rather consolidate the Empire. The last resolution emphatically declares in favour of ample guarantees against any change in the settlement of property, or any attempt to establish religious ascendency. It is impossible to derive much satisfaction from language which is really so indefinite, and we hope to find in the course of the debates some attempt made to show how a system such as that advocated could by any possibility work without introducing evils and discontents tenfold graver than those that have brought the agitation into existence. Let Mr. Shaw or Mr. Smyth tell us how, for instance, the division of Imperial expenses is to be arranged so that Irishmen shall accept from an Imperial Parliament burdens under which they chafe now. Will the possession of a Legislature of their own, having indeterminate powers, make them more willing to bear taxes of an Imperial origin than they are at present? And how will the concession of a right to rule themselves disarm the Fenians or violent Nationalists, who logically claim that the right of self-government should be absolute, and include a Repeal of the Union? As for religious liberty and the protest against any attempt to establish sectarian ascendancy, the less per haps that is said the better. When Father Lavelle and priests of his school have mastered the principles of toleration, it will be time enough for Irish Protestants to acquiesce in a system under which their voices would be smothered by a majority of Ultramontane Catholics; until then the ayren notes of Home Rule will appeal in vain to men who know well, from the sad lessons of history, that their one hope is in the preservation of the bond which holds the two countries together.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE INDIAN TROOP-SHIPS.

A RETURN, just issued, gives the following particulars in reference to the Indian troop-ships Crocodile, Euphrates, Jumna, Malabar, and Serapis for the year 1869-70:—

From this return it appears that the total cost of building and fitting out the five troop-ships alluded to was 1,043,200*l.*, rather more than 208,600*l.* each. The number of troops and others which the vessels carried during the year was 61 990, made up as follows:—Homeward-bound, 473 officers, 117 ladies, 105 officers' children, 6 female servants, 133 staff-sergeants, 8 518 soldiers, 756 women, and 1,421 children; 11 men, 2 women, and 26 children as second-class passengers. Ou ward-bound, 520 officers, 101 ladies, 58 officers' children, and 31 female servants, 84 staff-sergeants, 2,590 soldiers, &c., 911 women, and 1,257 children; also 6 men, 7 women, and 18 children as second-class passengers. The working expenses of the five vessels for the year named varied in amount from 36,236*l.* for the Crocodile to 66,781*l.* for the Euphrates, making a total, with other charges, amounting to 457 561*l.* No break-down of hull or machinery was recorded, and the total number of miles accomplished by the five vessels in the time mentioned was 111,399 nautical miles. The shortest voyage was completed in 29 days, and the longest on record during the year 1869-70 was one from Bombay to Portsmouth, which occupied 40 days. The Suez Canal not having been opened, the average time occupied in crossing the isthmus was about 14 hours.

A DISEASE-DESTROYING TREE.

M. GIMBERT, who has been long engaged in collecting evidence concerning the Australian tree "Eucalyptus globulus," the growth of which is surprisingly rapid, attaining besides gigantic dimensions, has addressed an interesting communication to the Academy of Sciences.

This plant, it now appears, possesses an extraordinary power of destroying miasmatic influence in fever-stricken districts. It has the singular property of absorbing ten times its weight of water from the soil, and of emitting antiseptic camphorous effluva. When sown in marshy ground it will dry it up in a very short time. The English were the first to try it at the Cape, and within two or three years they completely changed the climatic condition of the unhealthy parts of the colony. A few years later its plantation was undertaken on a large scale in various parts of Algeria. At Pardock, twenty miles from Algiers, a farm situated on the banks of the Hamyze was noted for its extremely pestilential air. In the spring of 1867 about 13,000 of the eucalyptus were planted there. In July of the same year—the time when the fever season used to set in—not a single case occurred, yet the trees were not more than nine feet high. Since then complete immunity from fever has been maintained. In the neighbourhood of Constantine the farm of Ben Machydlin was equally in bad repute. It was covered with marshes both in winter and summer. In five years the whole ground was dried up by 14,000 of these trees, and farmers and children enjoy excellent health. At the factory of the Gues de Constantines in three years a plantation of eucalyptus has transformed twelve acres of marshy soil into a magnificent park, whence fever has completely disappeared. In the Island of Cuba this and all other paludal diseases are fast disappearing from all the unhealthy districts where this tree has been introduced. A station-house at one of the ends of a railway viaduct in the Department of the Var was so pestiferous that the officials could not be kept there longer than a year. Forty of these trees were planted, and it is now as healthy as any other place on the line. We have no information as to whether this beneficent tree will grow in other than hot climates. We hope that experiments will be made to determine this point. It would be a good thing to introduce it on the West Coast of Africa.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH.

NOVEMBER 22.

"ARKWRIGHT'S WIFE."—MRS. NOAH.

THE REAL ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

The Stock Exchange, considering the place filled in it by the movements of bull, lion—and bear.

THE INFINITESIMAL IN MODERN CHEMISTRY.—Given a number of Spanish War-despatches: required to extract the truth from them.

"STAND NOT ON THE ORDER OF YOUR GOING."

An amiable manager says the orders which he issues for the pit and gallery are what in his opinion constitute "the lower orders."

POST OFFICE FIREWORKS.

"Mr. Monsell, P.M.G., is succeeded by Dr. Lyon Playfair.' The Doctor's birth place for this joke gives handle, "A Bengal light, *vice* a Roman candle."

WHAT OUR ARTICLED CLERK SAID.

The chief Lawyer of Turkey can never be a weak man, since every new law there is established by a Firman.

[We have transferred our A. C. to a provincial firm.

FROM AIR STREET.—The Aeronautical Society have been holding a general meeting, and reading and discussing papers. The one which excited most interest was on "Castles in the air."

"FIAT EXPERIMENTUM," &c.

Visitor—"O Pardon! I ran up,—thought you were alone—"

Swell—"All right—come in, my boy. It's—aw—my man's just airwing my top-coat!!"

A TRUE ARTIST.

Lady's-Maid.—"Please, Ma'am, I wish to resign to-day."

Lady.—"Why, Parker? You came here only yesterday!"

Lady's-Maid.—"I've been looking over your drawers, Ma'am, and find your things are not up the mark, and wouldn't do me credit!"

"THIS BOLDNESS BRINGS RELIEF."—Massinger. Irish "Boy" (to benevolent Old Gentleman).—"Maybe yer Honor'll give a poor boy something. Sure, it's a dissolate orphin, and deaf and dumb, I am!"

Absent-minded Old Gentleman (putting his hand in his pocket).—"Poor fellow!"

GRANDPAPA'S GRAMMAR.

"I say, Grand'pa, I call it very unfair! You know my little sister, Eva? Well, when she goes out, everybody always comes up and says how pretty she is; and nobody never comes up and says how pretty I am!"

"You're too old for such open flattery, my dear! They say it to me, instead!"

"*O, come*, Grand'pa, you're not pretty!"

ITALIAN IMAGERY.

Speaking of Count Cavour, the Mayor of Turin said—"Thanks to him the star of Savoy had become the sun of Italy."

A brilliant metaphor, no doubt, but of questionable novelty. Had the orator dismissed from astronomy to horticulture, and simply remarked that the cabbage of Savoy had grown into the full blown cauliflower of Italy, the observation would have been immensely more original, and hardly less poetic.

STARTLING INTELLIGENCE.

Variously diverse are the customs of religious worshippers, but they possess in certain points a marked similarity. For instance, see this statement:—

"Madras possesses one hundred and twenty-four Hindoo religious castes, who will neither eat together nor intermarry."

The statement may seem strange, but we believe it to be true, that there are places in the world where people calling themselves Christians resemble very closely, in the matters above-mentioned, the Hindoos of Madras.

CLAUSE XXV.

There is much talking and writing at the present time about this famous Clause of the Education Act, some insisting that it should be repealed, others as stoutly urging that it should be retained. For the benefit of all those who have not the Act of Parliament at hand to refer to, we will here set out this much-debated Clause at full length:—

"And be it further enacted that from and after the passing of this Act—an event which may or may not be celebrated by dinners, fireworks, illuminations, and other public rejoicings—any School Board, whether composed of Denominational or Undenominational Members, or of six of one and half a dozen of the other, or such other number as may have been assigned for its constitution by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education by public advertisement in the *London Gazette*, may, if they think fit, after prolonged discussion at several adjourned meetings interspersed with divisions, re-openings of the question, and considerable excitement, from time to time proceed to elect at any meeting composed of a legal quorum, and by the votes of at least three-fifths of the members then present, should there be more than one candidate for the appointment, a proper and suitable person, at such salary or wages as shall appear reasonable and sufficient, to clean cleanse, wash, scour, scrub, black lead, and polish the doors, forms, desks, and other furniture and fittings, grates, fire-places, and stoves in any room or rooms, chamber or apartment, used as a public school and being under the control, authority, and management of the said Board, without requiring from the person so appointed, as the necessary condition of her election, any declaration, either oral or in writing, of her theological opinions, or of those of her present or late husband, should she happen to be a married woman or widow."

Is it worth while to make all this fuss and stir about such a simple matter?

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